ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,789—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Ocean Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th Feb.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Breifel	2,771	20th Feb- 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	" Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ulrich	18th Feb.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

TRIO CIGARS,

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 2-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 8-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKING REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars ma[illegible] nett weight declared.

D. [illegible] CO.,
CIGAR M[illegible]ACCONISTS,
3[illegible]AY.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE

ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.—, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.
General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 120 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOICEST SWEETS of all kinds freshly manufactured upon the premises. FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, PRALINES, NOUGAT, ALMONDS, WALNUTS GLACES, &c., &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.
A SPECIALITY.
BALLS, SOIREES, PICNIC PARTIES,
CATERED for at MODERATE RATES.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION of the PROPRIETORS.

ENGRAVING

By first class workmen. Special care given to Inscription Work on Medals, Trowels, Caskets, Silver Plates, Inscription Plates, etc., etc.

ENGRAVING on Spoons and Forks. INITIALS erased and Re-engraved and Polished.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE and SIMLA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTONS CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT } AND EVERY EVENING
At 9-15.
At 9-15.

The BEST CIRCUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT to BOMBAY.

ZULU WAR EPISODE
DEFENDING THE COLOURS.
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
Will introduce the highly trained thoroughbred black mare BESS, trained by him in six weeks.

NEW CYCLE TRICKS
By the Great Valdares.

NEW COMIC ENTREES
By the Clown of all Clowns............GUILLAUME.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 13TH.
AMATEUR TRICK CYCLIST'S CONTEST.
LIMITED TO 6 ENTRIES.
HANDSOME TROPHY FOR THE WINNER.
PRESENTED BY JAMES VALDARE.

LOOK OUT FOR
THE BALLET PANTOMIME,
FIESTA AT SEVILLE.
EMBRACING THE GREAT TOURNAMENT SCENE OF A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

SOUVENIR NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16TH,
HANDSOME TROPHIES,
will be presented to the WINNING JOCKEY and TRAINER of the GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

NEXT MATINEE
NEXT MATINEE } SATURDAY, AFTERNOON FEBRUARY 14TH.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Stream.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Bombay, 12th February, 1903.

FLAGSTAFFS FOR SALE.

THE following FLAGSTAFFS used in Delhi Darbar are for SALE. Each Flagstaff is in two pieces and is complete with guys, &c.

One, 100 feet above ground	Price Rs. 300.
One, 48 feet above ground	Price Rs. 200.
Two, 40 feet above ground	Price Rs. 150.

Apply to

R. B. GANGA RAM, M. I. C. E.,
Superintendent of Works,
Coronation Darbar, Delhi.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Prince's Dock at 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, of UNCLAIMED GOODS consisting of 47 packages Washing Powder marked G. B. C. 1/47 ex S. S. "CAPRI," from Genoa.

Full amount to be paid when the lots are knocked down. The Goods to be removed at once.

H. WILKINSON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 9th February, 1903.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES
TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE ACTING AGENT and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to NOON of the 13th March 1903, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

H. P. DICK,
Store-Keeper B. and N.-W. R.
Samastipur, 3rd February, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED A LAND MANAGER.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of a LAND MANAGER to carry out, with the aid of Assistants, all duties connected with the acquisition of properties and the management of lands owned by the Board.

It is essential that the gentleman appointed should have a thorough knowledge of the principles of valuation, experience in the acquisition of town properties and have the necessary tact and administrative ability to manage a large Establishment. A liberal salary will be given and an agreement for a term of service will be entered into with a thoroughly suitable officer. Only those whose antecedents can bear the strictest scrutiny need apply.

Applications stating the salary expected and accompanied by copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom reference may be made as to character and past experience should be submitted by March 1st, 1903, to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Albert Buildings, Bombay.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT, of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of employes. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY RACES.

14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Race are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies	Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies	„ 22

N. B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS.
OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY,
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs. 6
Admittance to Private Paddock	„ 1
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each	„ 3
Children	„ 3

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets	Rs. 1-8
Children	As. 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

COMMENCING ON
MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 16TH, 1903.

TREACHER & Co.,
WILL HOLD
A SALE
in their FORT SHOW ROOMS
OF
SURPLUS STOCK
Previous to Stock-taking,
Consisting of
CHINA and GLASS,
HARDWARE,
KITCHEN and CULINARY UTENSILS.
FANCY GOODS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
GYMKHANA KIT.
OIL COOKING STOVES.
WRITING PAPERS.
ENAMELLED WARE
AND
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

THE SALE BEING
A GENUINE ONE
All goods will be offered at such prices as will
INSURE A CLEARANCE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

TREACHER & Co., LD.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, 27th February 1903, at 6 P. M.

W. BAXTER,
Honorary Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Grand Auction Sale of best Electro-Platedware, Fancy Clocks and Time-pieces, Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches, Cutch Work Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Jewellery, &c. being the remaining stock specially ordered out for the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office and next to Mr. Hollis, Gunmaker, on account of the concerned, the following goods suitable for presents, consisting of best electro-plate ice pitchers, cruet, pickle, egg and liquor frames, salvers of sizes, jam, butter, mustard and pepper pots, cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, cigar cases, ice pails, dinner gongs, salad bowls, photo stands, fancy clocks and time-pieces for drawing room, gold, silver and nickel lady's and gent's watches, symphoniums, Cutch work silverware, gold and silver jewellery, silk embroidered bed, cushion and table covers and wall screens, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the goods are now on view.

SALE OF 20 CASES CERESIN WAX.

On MONDAY the 16th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoola Haji Mahomed and Co.

Ex. s.s. Imperator.
89 N.J. 16809,-28 - 20 cases each 1 cwt. ceresinwax.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, handsome marble-topped pier tables with pier glasses, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawer, cupboards fiddle, carpets, library press by Wimbridge, dilruba, sitar old blue large size jar, four sets ivory billiard, pool and pyramid balls.

The property of a widow lady, consisting of wearing apparel, door curtains, bed linen, steel and canvas trunks, cane tiffin basket, cruet, spoons and forks, Albums, leather and plush writing and work boxes, time-piece, flower vases, books, table ornaments, etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

1 18-carat gold hunting repeater watch.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Bee-Bee gent's new bicycle.
Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand light dog cart.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram with bay waler and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co; Persian carpets, first rate engravings, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamp, garden plants in pots, etc, the property of T. A. BLAND, Esq, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LANDED PROPERTIES, at Green Street, near the Bank of Bombay, and Custom House Road, opposite the Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. W. S. McClelland and the Executor of the estate of the late Mr. John Campbell, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1903, at 3-0 p.m., sell by Auction on the premises the following valuable properties, viz:

FIRSTLY.—All that freehold, messuage or dwelling house situate at Green Street, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Green Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1077, and Street No. 14-16-18, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property secondly described, on or towards the south by Green Street, on or towards the east by property belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, and on or towards the west by the private passage and property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors:—

SECONDLY.—All that freehold messuage or dwelling house situate at Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1067, and Street Nos. 46-48-50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north partly by property belonging to Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman and partly by the Court yard belonging to Mirza Mahomed Malike Toojar, on or towards the south partly by property of H. H. the Aga Khan and partly by the property firstly described, on or towards the east by the said Custom House Road, and on or towards the west by property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Private offers for the above properties will be considered.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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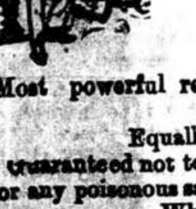

THE MORAL.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Abdool Tyab and Co.

100 Venus incandescent gas lamps.

The property of Mr. Simons.—A lot of household furniture, consisting of marble top tables, chiffoneers, screens, Singer's sewing machine, chairs, easy chairs, wardrobes, hat stands, bentwood rocking chair, meatsafe, dining table, English ice box, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built landau with rubber tyre wheels.

1 powerful bay Arab, 14-2, 4 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 chestnut Arab pony, 13-3, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 handsome bay Arab, about 14-2, 4 years old, broken to saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT HORNBY ROW AND PITHA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties in one lot:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent ground under Nos. 291, 291,293 and 298, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15 and lately No. 28, situate, lying and being in and on the west side of Purshotam Chimnajee Street, in the City of Bombay, within the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the said Purshotam Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Davar, on the north by a passage separating the said premises from the hereditaments hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerjeebhoy Colah, deceased, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, formerly No 25, situate in and on the west side of Purshotam Chimnajee Street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort and containing by admeasurement 331 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the said Purshotam Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the property of Pandoo Jeewan Collee, and on the south by the said passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, and 298, together with the stable standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the City of Bombay, within the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly described, on the west by Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the Daremeher of the late Bai Peerozbai, widow of Dadabhoy Maneckjee Wacha, and on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart I, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector under No. 93, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the property of Mizan Hards, Peedes Mecanta Bispo, on the south by the Military Square Lane, on the east by the Medows Street aforesaid, and on the west by the house of Solomon Yaccob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD AND BELLASIS ROAD BRIDGE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. I., Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or new salt batty ground, situate, lying without the Fort of Bombay, at the junction of Falkland Road and Bellasis Road Bridge, containing by admeasurement 21,100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 510, 517, 518, and 519, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Falkland Road, on the north by Public Road called Bellasis Bridge Road, and on the south by the salt batty ground belonging to Damoder Jegnathjee, goldsmith, and on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, I, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant foras freehold land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement about 10,122 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 732 and is bounded as follows:—On the South by the Hope Mill, on the North partly by Government land and partly by the property of Mohamed Ali Dyer, on the east by DeLisle Road, and on the west by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years:—

	Plot No.	Building area.	Garden space.	Total
Wodehouse Road	11A	885 sq. yds.	526·71	= 1411·88
Colaba Causeway	11C	980 „ „	579·76	= 1560·16

Plot No. 11A will be leased for residential purposes only but plot No. 11C may be utilized as a shop on the ground floor facing the Causeway and for residential purposes or offices.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. R. Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, bundles of tobacco, empty cases and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Also an invoice No. 1, of 17-9-02, from Chipprapali to Wadi Bunder—

1 wagon iron ore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= „
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= „
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11/16	= —1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/16	= —1/16
2 months hence	21 15/16	= —1/16
Spot in New York	47 3/4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25·16 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·49	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 3/8	= „
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= „
6 „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 85,00,000

Rs. 30·30 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 19·90 do. Bombay.
„ 11·30 do. Madras.

Rs. 61·20 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 3 per cent. Average rate 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 22·70 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 1·10 do. Bombay.
„ nil. do. Madras.

Rs. 23·80 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Minimum rate received 3 per cent. Average rate 16·13.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 91,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 100,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 110,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d. (?).

Transfers on Bombay Rs 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 36
Do. New Zealand Mutton Tallow ... 36

Tone of auction quieter.

Sugar,—German granulated 1st marks 9 3-8d. Feb.-Mar. Tone firm.

Metal Copper Braziers £67-10-0.

Linseed Bold 43 3-4. April-May. Business done. Tone firm.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-2.

In Liverpool,—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5d. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·89	4·89	4·90	4·92
—3	—3	—3	—2

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·92	4·92	4·82	4·67	4·57
—3	—2	—3	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	29,000 bales.
Do. last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil "
Continent	6,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9·50
Futures, month of March	9·23 — ·11
Do. do. July	9·12 — ·11

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-4
Futures month of May	9·25 — ·1
Do. August	9·02 — ·12
Tone at close	Steady.

New York market closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 11th February 1903:—

Cotton	12,570 bales.
Wheat	15,867 cwts.
Linseed	1,220 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,801 „
Gingellyseed	35,388 „
Poppyseed	344 „
Groundnuts	3,431 „
Castorseed	4,742 „
Rice	2,966 „
Myrabollams	8,484 „
Cottonseed	41,802 „

PRICE OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	21-6-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-13 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay	21
English Sovereigns	15-8-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 11 Betterness	59 6
Do. 17 1-2	59·3

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 11th February:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 4th February		31,53,000
Do. Government Silver on do do.		42,00,000
Total		73,53,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	Rs. 31,89,000	
Do. do. Government	6,97,000	
		38,96,000
		1,12,49,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	30,01,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	..	
		30,01,000
Balance on evening of the 11th February		82,48,000
The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	32,51,000	
Silver held on account of the Government	49,97,000	
	82,48,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	36,05,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	7,70,000	
	43,75,000	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do		139
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		115
Shanghai	30	do	do	158
Japan	30	do	do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 12
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 15

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 29th January	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th do.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th February	8	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7 10	to	7 11
Forward April-May	7 10		
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 9		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 14		
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 7		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady,			
Ready	7 14		
Forward April-May quiet	7 8		
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	23 0		
Forward April-May.	24 0		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Ready	35 0		
Gingellyseed,—Tone quiet.			
15 per cent, Mxd. Ready	34 12		
25 „ „ „	33 12		
50 „ „ „	32 12		
Black Kutnee „ „	31 12		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	13,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
4·88	4·88	4·89	4·91
—1	—1	—1	—1

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov,
4·91	4·91	4·8·	4·56	4·46
—1	—1	—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady for ready cotton with but little change in rates. There has been a moderate enquiry for high classes, including ready Broach. The Sutta market is quiet and forward rates are rather easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (By terms)	168	157	...	25 Feb
Bengals, M G (By terms)	174	164	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	174	164	...	do
Belati, MG	185	178	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	172	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G	189	183	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	189	183	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	188	181	...	do
Oomra good staple	196	188	...	do
Broach M. G.	218	212	...	do
Do do	217	211	205	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar M G	198	188	...	25 Apr.
Do H. G.	...	...	171	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	206	do,
Westerns	...	...	195	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	22 1-16

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Abercrombie Naval Cadet
Appleyard Mr W
Batchelor Mr
Carmichael Mr A D
Cameron Lieut O F
Duff Mr P A
Dickins Rev W A
Dickins Mrs
Edwards Lieut W A
Forrester Mr R E
Grant Mr J D
Grant Mr E P
Hygin Lieut A B
Herbert Mr C
Hamilton Sub-Lieut
Kennelly Rev W
Kinloch Mr
Lamb Lieut C C
Lauddie Lieut A K
Marsden Capt E
Mackenzie-Kennedy Miss
Mansel Major
Newton Capt and Mrs
Parker Mr A
Parker Major J J
Roncoanauti Mr
Raphael Mr R
Rushworth Mr A V
Staley Mr A E
Sutherland Capt D
Scott, Miss Emma
Thorpe Mrs and child
Thorpe Master
Turall Dr A
Turner Miss S
Thorold-Winckley Rev C
Unthanck Capt
West Capt
Weller, Mr L
Wallis Capt
Wallis Mr S F
Wright Miss L
Wilkie Mr J
Waghorne Major and Mrs
Wild Mr A C
Young 2nd Lieut H G

ITALIAN ROYAL SCANDAL.

PROCEEDINGS have been commenced by a lady of the Italian aristocracy against General Ponzio Vaglia, the Court Chamberlain, as representing the King, in connection with a claim for alimony arising out of an alleged morganatic alliance with the late King some twenty years ago. The lady is a countess by rank, and is suing on behalf of herself and her daughter, for whom she claims royal parentage.

According to the reports current, and which are difficult to control, the late monarch allowed the lady and her daughter a substantial yearly income from his privy purse. King Victor Emmanuel has refused to continue this allowance, and at the same time is believed to have thrown strong doubts upon the claim set up by the Countess.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	27	19	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	30	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	8	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	24	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	4	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	22
Total	116	101	195
Total plague deaths to date	242,754	104,747	
Same date last year	85	83	206

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAP.

The Grand Western Handicap—9 furlongs—Vasto 9 10, Record Reign 9 7, Stand off 9 5, Cretonne 9 5, Tubal Cain 9 3, Up Guards 8 7, Loch Cheveden 8 6, Dandy 8 3, Security 8 2, Chillagoe 7 13, Knight Templar 7 12, Goldsmith 7 11, Henry 7 8, Arlie 7 6, Veneda 7 0, Lochaber 7 0, Glenallyn 6 12, Trenton 6 7, Forest 6 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Imperial Stakes—6 furlongs—Yankee Boy 9 13, Key West 8 7, Olga 8 6, Matalgia 8 4, Acme 7 7, Veera 7 6, Yardley 7 5, Annie Laurie 7 3, Namilius 7 2, Not Yet 7 0, Ena 6 5.

The Produce Stakes—1 mile—Upstart 9 10, Byley 9 6, Evensong 9 2, Recollect 8 13, Gentle Lady 8 9, Lady Newbrook 7 11, Trump 7 8, Sydney 7 4, Bellary 6 10.

The Dealers Plate—Narunjee 9 10, Gallant 9 4, Muswood 9 1, Brigand 9 0, Achilles 8 12, Arabistan 8 6, Regal 8 5, Oriental 8 2, Special 7 12, Turkish King II 7 11, Chancellor 7 10, Regret 7 10, Shalioob 7 9, Zooraf 7 9, Alexie 7 8, Moon 7 7, Artest 7 5, Hakum 7 4, Haddal 7 2, John Roberts 6 7, and Mosumma 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Grand Western Handicap—Loch Cleveden, Goldsmith and Ailie.

The Produce Stakes—Bijley and Sydney.

The Importers' Plate—Blue Blood, Corrie Roy, Malwalla, Indabba, Carlisature, Repetition.

The Dealers, Plate—John Roberts and Huddal.

The Paddock Stakes—Repetition, Panalla II, Jeddah, Young Taisseer, Silver Cup, Shelter. Skirmisher and Chester.

The New Stakes—Bank, Gazelle, Jalmood, Rex II, Buller, Syria, White Hussar, Burmakhi, Adham.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C,

Bombay, 12th February.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure observations show a slight rise in Sind, a brisk fall in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore and a slight fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka.

Temperature has risen generally and is above normal in most places. The maximum ranged from 67° at Lahore to 93° Mangalore, and the minimum from 45° at Lahore to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity. —The sky is partially cloudy at Delhi, Cawnpore, Madras and Coimbatore. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain amounting to an inch fell at Colombo.

Weather continues fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE early life of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was passed amid somewhat tumultuous scenes. He was one of the founders of the "Nation" newspaper—one of his contributions to which, "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," ran into forty editions—and in 1844 was tried and convicted of sedition along with O'Connell; the conviction being, however, set aside next year by the House of Lords on a writ of error. In 1846 he, with other members of the Young Ireland Party, quarrelled with O'Connell and established the Irish Confederation. Mr. Duffy and the other leaders of this body were tried in 1848 for treason-felony, but after four indictments no conviction could be secured. He now helped to found the Tenant League, which returned more than fifty members at the general election of 1852, and elected for New Ross against the Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced into the House of Commons the principle of independent opposition. Members pledged to which held aloof from both of the political parties and voted for measures according to their intrinsic value and usefulness to Ireland. The defection of a large section of this party induced him to go to Australia where he became Prime Minister of Victoria in 1871, and was subsequenty unanimously elected Speaker. He was knighted in 1873 and received the K.C.M.G. in 1877. The deceased statesman took an active share in encouraging art, literature and industrial enterprise in Australia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SANDYS—February 6, at Fulford House, Fulford, Yorkshire, the wife of Major W B R Sandys, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

REID—DANIELL—January 27, at Fort William, Calcutta, John Reid, Indian Civil Service, to Alice Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Clarmont John Daniell, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

FOUNTAINE—January 31, at her residence, Meerut, Mrs Ellen Fountaine, aged 66 years.

KIRKPATRICK—February 2, at Calcutta, Cyril Kirkpatrick, (of Delhi), Advocate of the High Court, N-W P, aged 60.

WILKINSON—February 6, at Mozufferpur, F G Wilkinson (Skipper), of Kurhurri, Tirhut, aged 63.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 0-16m., 0-27a. Low water, 6-16m., 6-17a.

H. E. the Governor's visit to St. Xavier's High School, 4-30 p. m.

Bombay Ladies' Branch (National Indian Association), Annual Meeting, Government House, 5 p. m.

B. V. A. Conversazione and Dance, Nesbit Lane.

G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana, Annual Sports and Dance.

St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, in the Club Rooms, 9 p. m.

Harmston's Circus.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered and the steamer Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Mackenzie entered, and the steamers Itinda and, hired transport Palitana, left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this Association will take place at Government House at 5 p. m. to-day.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,296, the daily average being 170. The total of new patients was 680.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Malvern, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 17th instant.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair each of the great grey Kangaroo (Macropus giganteus), and the black-striped Wallaby (Macropus dorsalis) from Australia have been added to the Zoological collection, and are placed in one of the new deer paddocks.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday in Dady Seth Agiary Lane, on the body of Shamrao Gunpatro, aged forty-eight, a clerk in the Foreign Department of the Post Office. The deceased had been ailing for some time past and was on three months' leave. Early this morning he was missed from his bed, and a search being made his body was found in the well on the premises. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A NEW TEA FIRM.—Messrs. Nagindas P. Mehta and Co. of Patel St., Fort, who are the Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co's tea, have sent us samples of that article for notice. The samples forwarded are the qualities "Finest," "Choice," and "Good," and they all appear to be very superior and well worth a trial. Messrs. Nagindas are giving to their customers a beautifully printed calendar containing a portrait in colours of her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—At the Goculdas Tejpal hospital yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Heerabai, a Hindu girl, aged four years. The deceased resided with her mother in Mint Road, Fort The mother used to give the girl a small dose of opium every morning and evening. Yesterday during the absence of the mother, the girl got hold of the box which contained about an anna worth of opium and swallowed the whole of its contents. About an hour after the child became unconscious and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died two hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict of death due to an accidental overdose of opium.

A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, relating to the death of Ismailjee Abdul Ali, a Mahomedan. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a Commission Agent and lived with his master in Syid Mukri Street. On Saturday evening a cart laden with bundles of gunny bags was being unloaded in Cazi Syid Street, when one of the bundles accidentally fell out and bounded and struck the deceased who happened to pass by the cart at the time. He was knocked down and received severe internal injuries. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Wednesday, the cause of death being due to internal abdominal injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs Marcks and Co., Ld., have just added to their stock of musical instruments a supply of Piano-players manufactured with all due regard to the requirements of the climate of India. All music lovers, with and without technical training, have recognised the worth and wonderful potentialities of the modern Piano-player, and as Messrs Marcks & Co, Ld., are able to offer their instruments, under special arrangements with the manufacturers, at a price much below what they have hitherto been sold for, the Piano-player should find its way into many homes. Another instrument called the Theatrephone has been taken up by this firm, which is certain to find a ready sale in India, and it is the largest and clearest in delivery of any of the inventions of this class. Go and hear Dan Lenos "Mr. Kelly" on the Theatrephone and it will put you in good humour for the rest of the day.

SEQUEL TO A HIGH COURT CASE.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Vinayak Narayan Bhate was charged on warrant issued against him at the instance of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation. It appeared that Mr. Macleod had been appointed receiver by the High Court in suit No. 27 of 1903, in which the accused's father-in-law Nageshwar Sitaram Fansalker was a defendant and was convicted and sent to jail for abetment of forgery. In that suit the accused had been appointed manager of the Gurakhi press, part of the property in dispute. Mr. Macleod, however, received information, that the accused had removed certain property from the press, in consequence of which he got a warrant and a search warrant issued against him. On that warrant Inspector Patterson arrested the accused and placed him before the Magistrate. The accused having been identified in Court, the hearing was adjourned. He was ordered to be enlarged on his furnishing a bail of Rs. 500 and one surety for the like amount.

BEGGED TO BE FORGIVEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Shevandas Tokar, a Hindu, was prosecuted by Inspector Bartley, on a charge of stealing jewellery of the value of Rs. 10,200, belonging to his master Muljee Haridas, a dealer in iron. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that the accused had been in the service of the complainant for about three weeks. On the morning of the 14th April the accused was seen removing two boxes from a safe on the further floor of the complainant's house in Kazee Syid Street, by a hamal who raised an alarm. The accused ran away leaving the boxes which contained jewellry of the value of Rs. 10,200. The Police were informed and the absconding servant was searched for but no trace of him could be obtained. On the 1st instant he met a friend of his named Narayendass in a dharamsala at Ahmedabad and asked him to implore his master on his behalf to forgive him. Narayendas agreed to do and they both come to Bombay. Narayendas spoke to the complainant, but the latter would not listen to him and handed over the accused to the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years, rigorous imprisonment.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing and curative preparation ever made, it cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, tumours, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

MR. D. N. NANAVATI, First Class Magistrate in the District of Ahmedabad, convicted Jethalal Choonilal and Vithal Kadav of personating a public servant, house trespass, etc., and sentenced No. 1 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 35, or in default one month's simple imprisonment; and No. 2 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default fifteen days' simple imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

An appeal by the accused was rejected by Mr. De Souza, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused.

It appeared that a dispute had been going on for some time between the complainant Bai Samri and her sister-in-law Mani, regarding the ownership of a house in which they were living together. The house originally belonged to one Jivi, the mother-in-law of the two women. Samri claimed a joint share in the house by right of survivorship, while Mani claimed it as his exclusive property by right of purchase from Jivi. Apparently efforts had been made from time to time to compel Samri to vacate the house, but they proved of no avail. One night the two appellants were alleged to have gone to the house, called upon Samri to leave the house, asserting that they were policemen deputed from the Raipur Chowkey to carry out her expulsion, and on her refusal to vacate, to have seized her and dragged her out. The appellants admitted before the Sessions Judge that they paid a visit to the house at the instance of one Mansukh Jugjivan, the husband of Mani, and that they advised the complainant to vacate it peacefully, as otherwise the police would interfere. They, however, totally denied that they used any force or that they personated any public officer. But on a careful perusal of the record, the Sessions Judge had no hesitation in concurring with the finding of the magistrate that the accused did drag the complainant from the premises under colour of their alleged office as police constables. This was disposed to not only by the complainant and the street people, but by an absolutely disinterested witness, the police sepoy Sadumian. This evidence, read in the light of the conduct of one of the street people Bapubhai, in at once reporting the appellants at the chowki, and of the admission made by the appellants themselves, left no room for doubt in the mind of the Sessions Judge that the charges had been proved against the appellants to the hilt. Nothing had been said in mitigation of the sentences, and the Sessions Judge was of opinion they were not excessive.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances rejected the application for revision.

BITING OFF THE TIP OF A NOSE.

MR. DE SOUZA, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, convicted Dosa Maya of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

It appeared that about midday on the 12th August last the accused and two other persons, who were still at large, waylaid the complainant Ala Vira, as he was passing through the limits of the village of Jhari Mubarak in company with his four year old niece, Sabli. The accused was alleged to have felled the complainant to the ground with a heavy stick blow, and while the complainant was stunned and dazed by the effect of the blow, to have sat on his chest and bitten off the tip of his nose, thereby permanently disfiguring his face. These allegations, the Sessions Judge said, constituted an offence under section 325 of the Penal Code. But the accused had been alternately charged by the committing magistrate with the offence under section 326 also, as the complainant, in his first information to the police, hazarded the assertion that his nose had been cut with a sharp nut-cracker. That allegation, Mr. DeSouza said, had been disproved by the medical evidence, and the complainant himself did not care to reiterate it in the Sessions Court. The charge under section 326 could not, therefore, be sustained, and the Sessions Judge only considered the evidence relating to the charge under section 325, That there was a hand-to-hand scuffle between the complainant and the accused was admitted by the accused himself, and although he professed absolute ignorance as to the injuries caused to the complainant in that scuffle, the Sessions Judge concurred with the assessors in holding that it was abundantly proved that it was the accused who bit off the tip of the complainant's nose. The complainant deposed to this effect in clear terms. His evidence was corroborated by eye-witnesses. It was in evidence that the accused rushed back to the village with his clothes blood-stained from the scene of the crime, and shut himself up in his house, whence the police patel sent for him and arrested him on suspicion, Accused made a full and detailed statement. All the evidence, taken as a whole left no room for doubt in the Sessions Judge's mind regarding the guilt of the accused.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, dismissed the appeal.

A GHARRYWALLA IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Kieffe charged Vali Mamuji, the driver of victoria No. 598, with not handing over to the police property left inside his conveyance. The evidence showed that one Khushaba Abaji and his wife Mangubai hired the conveyance of the accused on Wednesday at 5 a. m. and went to the Victoria Terminus Station. At the station they forgot to take a box from the carriage along with the other luggage. The box contained gold and silver ornaments and other valuable articles of the collective value of Rs. 600. The same morning the accused went to the Dhobi Talao police station and handed the box to the police as property left in his conveyance by his passengers. The box contained property of the value of about Rs. 200, and the police feeling suspicious took the accused to the complainant's place in Ramwadi. There Atmaram Abaji, brother-in-law to Mangubai, checked the property and said that ornaments of the value of about Rs. 400 were missing. The accused was then brought back to the police station and his conveyance was searched. A bundle of ornaments was found concealed in hay stored in a gunny bag underneath the carriage. One examining the bundle it was ascertained that still some gold ornaments were missing which were eventually recovered from the brother of the accused in Karelwadi. The defence was that while the accused was driving the carriage his brother was sitting inside it. The accused did not know that the box had been tampered with by his brother in the carriage. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Abaji Mamuji, the brother of the last accused was then charged by Inspector O'Kieffe with the theft of the gold ornaments. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one months rigorous imprisonment.

THE AURUNGABAD MILLS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, heard arguments on a summons taken out by Mr. Akilan Daya calling upon the liquidator of the Aurungabad Mills, to show cause why the mills should not be sold by public auction. Mr. Akilan Daya appeared in person in support of the application, and was supported by certain creditors who alleged that they were creditors of the mill. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee Dinshah, and Co., appeared for the liquidator; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, for Mr. Doraswami Ayar, a contributory holding 180 shares in the Company and other creditors. Both counsel having opposed the application, his lordship, after perusing the affidavits and hearing arguments, dismissed the summons with costs.

A DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Batty heard and decided yesterday a suit filed by K. S. Doraswami Iyer against his partner C. Akilandaiya for a dissolution of the partnership existing between them and carried on under the style of Akilandaiya Dorasami Iyer and Co., as Secretaries and Agents of the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Mr. Lowndes, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, K. Doraswami Iyer and the defendant appeared in person. The only point contested in the suit was as to whether the Bombay High Court had jurisdiction to try the case, and the Court after hearing evidence and counsel for the plaintiff and the defendant in person, decided the point in favour of the plaintiff and passed a decree for the plaintiff in the terms of the prayer of the plaint dissolving the said partnership and directing the Commissioner of the Court to take an account of the partnership dealings and transactions, and further directions and costs were reserved.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Assyria, 4,093 tons, Captain Blight, will sail to-day, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3,363 tons, Captain M England, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vienna, 2,653 tons, Captain S White, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, 30th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1,921 tons, Captain J B Green, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 27th December, via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and Major and Miss Pocock, Lieut and Miss Manwell, Mr Hyland, 2 natives and 43 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddia, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cape Town, 10th January, via Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Evans, Mr Wallace, 21 natives, and 410 deck.

THE Massageries is Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, 2,083 tons, Captain E Remes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 16th January, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 10th February, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Swan, Vety Major E H Hazelton, Dr Streabel, Lieut Plant, Lieut Brett, 1 native, and 10 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Assaye .... Lt Comdr Lambert ..... Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech ..... 178 .... I Government
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt Comdr Armstrong ..... Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt Comdr G C Quayle ..... Royal Navy
Ceylon ..... Capt A Channer ..... R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala .... Capt G H Hewett, R N .... Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Renown .... Farquhar .... Royal Navy
H M S Highflyer ... 5600 Capt A H Christian .... Flagship
R I M S Elphinstone ... Lt Comdr Rowsell .... Indian Marine
Tenasserim .... Receiving Hulk
Do No 103 ... .

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mandovy	462	Rego			Port Gunboat
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Carthage	2193	Jephson			P & O Co
Rawford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Dott	630	Heraldson			Bombay Co
Rajput	3615	Bullock			T M & Co
Wennington	1913	Diver			A Montocboff
H Bolckow	6·9	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Itela	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Idar	2595	Milne			K Nixon &
Kt Bachelor	4080	Pain			K N & Co
Kola	427	Rickford			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Fowler			Standard Oil & Co
Kangra	1478	Bomber			M M & Co
Tenby	1559	Pearson			Cory Bros
Sicilia		Tocque			Transport
Soudan		G R wright			Transport
Kincraig	2382	Gibb			W & A G & Co
Wharfedale	1835	Gray	Cochin	10-2	M M & Co
Ballaarat	2861	Summers			P & O Co
Ionian	2157	Brown			M M & Co
Kinley	2131	Marker			
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Nurani	2270	Morgan	Calcutta		T M & Co
Zaire		F J B Seal			Port, Gunboat
Okhla	2486	Skinner			M M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Captain
Plassey					Transport
Pachumba	544	Alton			M M & Co
C Mackenzie	1921	Green			F M & Co
Vienna	2803	White			W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Vienna s	White	Calcutta, Jan 30
12	Caledonien s	Remes	Yokohama, Jan 16
	Nuddia s	Scott	Cape Town, Jan 10
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, Feb 10
	Clan Mackenzie s	Green	Glasgow, Dec 27
	Pachumba s	Alton	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Hugin s	Anderson	Karachi
	Dott s	Heraldson	Singapore
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Palitana (Transpt)	LeMarchand.	Aden
	Caledonien s	Remes	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Assyria, Blight, for Marseilles.
„ Itinda, England, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland left this morning.

SUEZ, FEBRUARY 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 6th instant left here at 7 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR HULL.

Siam s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK

Oro s—330 bales cotton, Prier de Joanerand Co; 110 bales cotton, the New Mofussil Co; 1450 cwt groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 10 4 cwt niseed Ralli Brothers, 00 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 800 cwt horns, R Kaderbhoy; 6500 cwt cottonseed, Gaddum and Co;

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Line Branch s—196 cwt gum, Hirjee Virdhar, 2001 cwt gingellyseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 100 cwt gum, Padumjee Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Bullmouth s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwt maize, L Boggiano; 420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; R Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Assyria s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—45 bales twist Tata and Co; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 18 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 70 cwt Kismis. Doshi Brothers and Co; 66 cwt kismis, 3 cwt jardaloo, M M Essabhoy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th February.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue on Monday the 16th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th February.

1. "E" Company will parade to-day (Friday) the 13th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order, Khaki with Rifle and Side Arms.

2. Match VIII (Cadets) will be fired on Saturday the 14th instant. Uniform to be worn by Competitors.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut G T W Olver, from the 9th February to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th February.

1. The following matches of the B V A C Assn. will be shot for on the 15th and 16th inst.:—

Match IV.—Disappearing Target,
„ V.—200 and 500 yards.
„ VI.—200 and 300 yards.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort from the 28th instant to the 7th March 1903 both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-Quarters, Nesbit Lane, to-day (Friday). Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1, and to Non-Members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from both Head-Quarters, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Harvey and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee Gr. T S Dawson.

MUFF CHAIN
and GUARDS
with Beads, Pearls,
Stones, etc.

MUFF CHAINS
and GUARDS
with SLIDES
Slides:
plain or with settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1903.

THE RISE AND FALL OF BROACH.

BROACH in its prosperity and in its decadence come under review in a set of papers just published, with reference to the Revision Survey Settlement of that taluka, which includes the capital city. Mr. J. G. White, over thirty years ago, while Acting Collector of the taluka, summarised it in a representation to Government in regard to the settlement. He would not venture an opinion as to when Broach became a place of commercial importance, for its existence as a town, situated on a sacred river of the Hindus, "may date back many thousand years to a time co-eval with the semi-civilisation of China, to which it was known as Polee-kie-tch'e-po'," which Mr. White transliterated into Varikacheva—the capital of a kingdom on the Nai-mo-tho or Narbada. He presumes it was established long before the discovery of it was made known to the Western world by the enterprise of Greek travellers, prior to the Christian era. Arrian and Ptolemy speak of it as Barigaza. It has also been variously known as Brigukacha, Baroe, Bahroj, Broitab, Barich, and Broach, and a dozen other similar names in turn. The ancient port was the highway of commerce for the country north of the Narbada, but in the beginning of the present century its trade was partly diverted to Surat and then to Bombay. The story of this transition was written by Mr. Martin Wood and published in a pamphlet at the time of the exhibition of 1868. In 1725 the then Viceroy of Gujarat having opposed the imperial authority, Sur Boland Khan was sent to restore order and to assume its government. The Viceroy sought the aid of the Mahrattas, but after giving battle to Sur Boland before the walls of Ahmedabad he retreated and became a mere plunderer like his marauding allies. Sur Boland had a task in Gujarat which resembled in some of its circumstances that with which Lord Kitchener was entrusted in South Africa, and he set about its performance in a somewhat similar manner. He divided up his forces, and placed a superior military officer in charge of each district. The Guzarati Viceroy became the De Wet of that day, but with greater success, for he not only avoided capture but tired out his pursuer, and so non-plussed him at every turn that Sur Boland was recalled. One Abdulla Beg was left in command at Broach, and as the Government of Ahmedabad declined to give him any assistance, Abdulla took the law into his own hands and made over his charge to the Nizam-ul-Mulk, who on granting sanads thereafter gave Abdulla the title of Nek Alam Khan. He continued to govern Broach, and his son succeeded him in its administration. A second son succeeded on the death of Nek Alam Khan II., and as the third ruler died after a few months disputes as to the succession arose. Finally, a new Nawab was selected, and his son Mauzad Khan was the last.

The British Government in exercise of its right of sovereignty over Surat preferred certain claims against the Nawab of Broach, and in 1771 sent a force against him. To quote Mr. Wood: The Nawab being a prudent man and anxious to avoid a collision repaired to Bombay, under guarantee of protection, with a view of negotiating terms. The result was a Treaty. "Perhaps the Political Secretary of those days had been too astute for the poor prince of Broach, for it soon became evident that the Nawab viewed this Treaty as unfavourable to his interests, and it was soon disregarded by him, a course which led to the extinction of this little Mussalman State on the Narbada." This operation was performed by General Wedderburn in 1772. He stormed the fort. The Nawab fled, and lived the rest of his life in obscurity. General Wedderburn was killed. The administration was entrusted to a chief and council by whom it was held for eleven years. It would have been better to retain it. But the Government of India made one of its many mistakes, and made over the district to Mahadaji Scindia in acknowledgment of his assistance to the Bombay troops at Wargaum. Surat then became a Mahratta State. But it was not to remain so long. Our former ally proved treacherous, and took up arms against the British in 1803. For the second time within thirty years Broach again experienced a siege. Colonel Woodington took it, and the district was ceded by Scindia to the British Government when the Treaty was signed. Just a hundred years have elapsed since Broach was the centre of such contention. She has seen nothing but a racial faction fight since then, and the political annals from that time have been uneventful. From the day of Scindia's rising the decadence of Broach began. It fell more rapidly from its exalted place among the cities of India after the opening of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in 1861. The line affected the export and import trade, though not so badly as the shifting changes in the river which year by year offered great difficulties to navigation.

We find but little trace of the modern greatness of Broach. The modern town stands on an artificial mound, the debris of successive ages. It is not unfavourably situated in the matter of external communication. The railway line runs through the middle of the taluka, and the river Narbada affords an outlet to the sea. But internal communications in the form of roads are reported on as defective. Sea traffic has fallen off. Even its cotton has declined. There was a time when Broach cotton held front place among Indian cottons in European markets. There is, however, no doubt that it has deteriorated owing to the want of care in the selection of seeds and the picking of bolls which are not fully matured. The former is attributed by Mr. Mehta, of the Guzarat Revenue Survey, to the spread of steam ginning factories, and the latter to the fear of being robbed in the fields. Field theft is, or was, in 1899 so common that it led to the practice of picking cotton twice a week instead of in three pickings. Unripe pods are forced open and the immature produce is gathered. Thus Broach cotton has somewhat fallen behind that of Surat in length, strength, and silkiness. Thirty years ago Broach was the chief market for the whole of the district north of the Narbada. It is so no longer. Palej has displaced it. At that time too Broach had more factories. Palej has superseded the old city, which is now but a shadow of its former self. Whose fault this is it is difficult to say. The population of Broach will not increase. The Kunbis are sympathised with by their sub-tenants. Mr. Mehta has heard them exclaim "O, our Matadars, poor fellows! There are three of them and not a single living issue between them. One of them had a son born to him, but he is dead." So strange it is, why, in the same village the children jostle against your knees in the Mahomedan quarter, whereas the Kunbiwada presents a forlorn and empty appearance. Once the town was famous for its weaving and dyeing; now there is but little done, and the weavers who remain are Mahomedans. Still the Mahomedans in Broach are supreme. Mr. Mehta feels constrained to admit that they are a hardy and stalwart set of people, well fed and well clothed. They are hardworking but improvident, and worse than that "The Bohra is truculent and revengeful, apt to stand on his rights, and fond of litigation to which he resorts on all possible occasions." Mostly the crimes in Broach Mr. Mehta declares to be traceable to the quarrels of this community. We do not know if to this he would attribute in any degree the latter progress of the decay of Broach; but it is evident he never hopes for it a new lease of life and prosperity.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE increase in the death rate of the city of Bombay during the last seven days has been rather alarming. From a rate of a little over 80 per thousand per annum the figure has advanced to 96. The number of deaths aggregates to 1,434, a figure higher than last year although considerably below the mean for the past five years. The reason of this increase is almost entirely due to the increase in epidemic diseases and particularly plague. There were in Bombay last week no less than 649 fatal cases of plague, 118 more than in the same week of last year. Throughout B, C, and E wards the mortality was very high. Dongri alone reported 54 deaths, and this figure is all the more unsatisfactory because that district is the least populous of the divisions of B ward. Umarkhadi in the same division of the city recorded 43 deaths, and the Market, Bhuleshwar, Kamathipura, and Byculla also reported over forty fatal cases. The only area now free of the scourge is the comparatively isolated district of Upper Colaba. Small-pox and measles continue to evidence unwonted activity. No less than 72 deaths were assigned to measles alone, and of the 53 fatal cases of small-pox 31 were confined to C ward, Dhobi Talao and Phanaswadi being responsible for 12 cases each. The figures in respect of both these diseases are higher than they have been for some years. Last year there were only two deaths from measles and eleven from small-pox. The means for the corresponding week in the last five years are 29 and 48, respectively. Were it not that the general health of the city, apart from these epidemics, remains fairly satisfactory the death rate would be very high indeed. Thus phthisis although responsible for more deaths than has been the case of late manifests very satisfactory conditions as compared with previous years. The same remark applies to the mortality from respiratory diseases of a general character. The mortality from fever also remains remarkably low. There were only 69 deaths from this cause as compared with 188 in the corresponding week of last year and a five years' mean of nearly 200. Dongri, where the plague was so virulent, recorded a death rate of 211·8, and there were few districts of the native town in which the rate per thousand per annum was considerably over a hundred. The death rate amongst the Jains, owing to heavy plague mortality, continues to be phenomenally high. As regards the remainder of the communities the mortality appears to have been fairly evenly divided. There was only one death among the Europeans during the week.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY. ALTHOUGH during the past week or two some rain has fallen in Sind, the agriculturists of that province still need further supplies of moisture. In all the Sind districts the rabi crops are at the present time flourishing, but everywhere there is an urgent need for further downfalls. During the past week, too, the cold has been excessive, and in several districts the growing plants have been damaged by frost. The only district in which rain was received during the week was Karachi, and there the fall only amounted to two cents. In that district, strangely enough, the need for rain is not so great as in other parts of the province. In Larkhana the greatest inconvenience seems to be felt. In Hyderabad locusts are still attacking the crops, and agriculturists are occupied with the threshing and winnowing of kharif crops. In Gujarat, too, the weather appears to have been very cold; and some damage due to frost is reported from Ahmedabad. Kaira cultivators are busy with the completion of the harvest of the jirayat crops and the pulses; and in Broach, cotton, which has been slightly damaged in one or two talukas, is being picked. The jowari harvest is in progress in Surat. All over Guzerat there is a sufficiency of water, and all the growing crops appear to be doing well. In the Konkan conditions are also satisfactory. Kolaba cultivators are still directing their attention to the threshing of rice. Elsewhere the rice crop appears to have been dealt with. Rabi materials are now being gathered in. There is nothing very remarkable to report as to the situation in the Deccan. In Nasik slight damage has been done to wheat by rats and insects in some places, but elsewhere conditions appear to be all that could be desired, at present at any rate. Harvesting, winnowing, and threshing is still going on. Operations in the Southern Mahratta country are also well advanced, and the rabi crop is doing well except in some talukas of Bijapur. In the same district cotton is in poor condition, and in some places gram and tur have been damaged. Exotic cotton has also been blighted in some parts of Dharwar, and in the same district wheat has been damaged. Agricultural stock remains in a satisfactory condition, and the prices of food grains are varying but little.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS. THE development of the Macedonian question appears to be proceeding rapidly towards the decisive stage. The telegrams of the last few days have told us that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are massing under their leaders, and active preparations in view of the prospects of a campaign are being made by Turkey, Bulgaria, and Russia. So far, Russia and Austria have been playing the part of wise counsellors of Turkey, but the Sultan's promised reforms will not meet the situation. The Macedonians want to be rid of the Turkish yoke, and Bulgaria looks to the addition to the Principality of territory which is peopled by a large number of Bulgarians and other Christians. With this aim Russia undoubtedly sympathises, and since the Schipka Pass fetes of last year events have been steadily shaping themselves to that end. When the near Eastern question last loomed large in public attention, and the existence of the "Sick man of Europe" was seriously threatened, England, as Lord Salisbury more recently confessed, backed the "wrong horse." That mistake is not likely to be made in regard to the problem which is now presenting itself. If pressure be brought to bear upon the Sultan by Russia and Austro-Hungary in support of Bulgaria and the Macedonians it will be by the unanimous consent of the other Powers. That seems to afford the surest guarantee that a prolonged campaign in the Balkans will be averted. Should Turkey refuse to see wherein lies her wisest policy, Russia and Austria will be obliged by their position to threaten her, and even now it appears that Russia is making ready to back up her representations by a display of force.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Agra on Sunday for Bharatpur, where they were met by the infant Maharaja, the Hon'ble Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and other officials. On Monday the party had a magnificent day's shooting on the celebrated "jhil" near the Agency, eighteen guns accounting for a grand total of 780 birds.

THE Maharaja of Datia, who is on a private visit to Calcutta, is now, on the invitation of the Viceroy, staying as a guest of Government at Hastings House.

AT the recent feeding of the poor in Calcutta in connection with the Coronation festivities, it was found impossible to distribute the four-anna pieces promised to all-comers. The money will now be given to the various ward representatives with a view to its distribution. Rs. 10,000 is available for the purpose.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapty Valley Railway for the last 11 days of December 1900 amounted to Rs. 36,658, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,337. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1902 were Rs 3,08,403, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,902.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the last 11 days of December 1902 amounted to Rs 4,479, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 988. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1902 were Rs. 71,766, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 436.

THE Infantry Polo Tournament commences at Lahore on Wednesday, the 18th instant. The entry this year includes the following nine regiments: the Queen's; the Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry; the 24th South Wales Borderers; the Welsh Regiment; the King's Royal Rifle Corps; the Gordon Highlanders; the Royal Irish Rifles; the Rifle Brigade; and the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

THE last issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" contains a Notification to the effect that a reward of Rs. 1,000 has been granted for passing in the Lepcha language to Mr. H. Heard, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Darjeeling. This gentleman's acquaintance with the languages of his Province might well be called extensive and peculiar, for he has passed in Bengali, Kaithi, Ooriya, Hindi, Lushai, Sonthali, Rajmehal Paharia or Molto, and now Lepcha; having attained in four cases to the standard of the Rs. 1,000 reward.

A LAHORE Correspondent gives an account of a purdah ladies' party at which Lady Rivaz and 150 other ladies gathered in the "Punjab Text Book Committee Rooms." The walls were adorned with maps and charts, and the whole meeting was evidently intended to impress the ladies with the manifold advantages of Western education, for there was a great display of kindergarten apparatus, models of animals and kindred things. As a relaxation from such severe studies there were a ping-pong table, a gramophone and a harmonium. Indian ladies are generally said to be the drag on the wheel of progress; but they seem determined to remove that reproach on the Punjab.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 10th was 1,434, giving a death-rate of 96·09 per annum per thousand as against 94·34 the corresponding period of last year, and 120·83 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 59 died from fevers; 649, plague; 53, small-pox; 72, measles; 1, cholera; 6, leprosy; 90, phthisis; 59, diseases of the nervous system; 167, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 31, still-born; 119, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 59; Brahmin, 56; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 806; Hindu low caste, 131; Musalman, 271; Parsee, 37; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 51; Eurasian, 4; European, 1; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 259 as against 294 the corresponding period of last year, and 232 the average over the past five years.

RAJAH SIR RAMASAWMY MOODELLIAR, Kt. C. I. E., has filed an application in the Insolvency Court, supported by an affidavit, praying for a "rule nisi" for final discharge under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act. The application came on for disposal but was adjourned till the 23rd instant. Sir Ramasawmy Moodelliar filed his insolvency schedule in 1871. He was then granted a personal discharge. He has since paid up his liabilities in full, and about Rs. 10,000 stand to his credit with the Official Assignee. He now applies for final discharge so that his creditors may have no claim on his after-acquired properties.

"IN view of the recent campaign in this country for the extermination of mosquitoes, the proposition of a German scientist for ridding localities of this pest is extremely interesting," says the American Inventor. "The professor in question argues that protection from animal and insect depredations is frequently secured by the erection of scarecrows. He further states that inasmuch as mosquitoes are the prey of dragon-flies, and that as the mosquito avoids this insect as much as possible, the bodies of dead dragon-flies strung upon wires in mosquito-infested localities should succeed in scaring mosquitoes away."

A FEAST OF FANTASY.

IN THE LAND OF THE WINGED TIGER.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

Of all Orientals the Koreans seem to Occidentals the most eccentric. They merit the growing interest which is manifested in them, and their lovely little peninsula, not more than half the size of Scotland, must become one of the most prized of playgrounds for the world's pleasure-seekers. That its surpassing beauties are fully appreciated by the natives is proved by the fact that they postpone the celebration of the New Year till the flowers burst forth, which happens only a month after our New Year's Day. The buds do not delay their dazzling efflorescence till the snows have melted from the feet of the trees. As soon as the boughs are free countless plum-trees are covered with bloom. The cherry-trees speedily add their brilliant gleam to the landscape, and in rapid succession the peonies blaze on the ground and the wistaria hangs its rich blue banners above. Lastly, all over the land the exquisite iris weaves a carpet as if in a few hours. So the New Year opens with a dance of new-born flowers, furnishing a spectacle that no other region can rival.

In the "Land of the Morning Calm" writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the people have no notions that can be classed as belonging to the category of the theological, for the national religion is simply an absolute agnosticism mingled with the most extravagant superstition of the order of demonolatry. But with the opening of the year a frantic impulse seizes the average Korean to secure a clean ethical slate. Indeed, he waits for the New Year that he may then be absolved of all his faults and sins and turn over a new leaf. The regenerative methods adopted are certainly fantastic. Late on the last night of the year the citizens go out into the darkness and wait for the moment when the New Year begins. But during that interval they are sending up kites on which they have inscribed confessional words, such as "evil talk," "street fights," "bad passions," "angry tempers," &c. The string that holds the kite runs out to its full length. Out when the New Year is signalled, it signifies to the Korean that he can begin another year with a peaceful conscience and with fresh courage.

Some conscious sinners prefer another style of putting their contrition into concrete form, probably because of its vicariousness. One who chooses this method prepares a straw image, which contains in its inmost being a written statement of his errors and shortcomings together with some cash. On New Year's night beggars, who are willing for the pecuniary consideration involved to perform the part of scapegoat, come along asking for the image of straw. It is eagerly passed out to them, and they become possessed of the evil, selling their souls for the cash within.

One curious characteristics of the Korean people is their passionate delight in fights. The indulgence is paradoxical, as they are the least warlike of all Eastern nations, and have been content through the Middle Ages to see their beautiful peninsula converted into the cockpit of the Far Orient, China and Japan having struggled for its possession for many centuries. Fighting is the most cherished of the national sports, and the fights are waged in brutal earnest, limbs being frequently broken or dislocated, and the bodies of the combatants being covered with frightful contusions from the violence of the blows. But this is entirely a New Year's pastime. It is legal only during the first month. While that lasts it is considered fashionable to fight as often as possible. Here, again, the clean slate principle seems to be the dominant idea, for hundreds nurse grudges during all the previous eleven months, and at New Year are ready in the most ferocious manner to fight out the register of the accumulated offences. These vicious combats are witnessed with intense appreciation by crowds of spectators. Among the poor grades of society many of the women are as skilled in pugilism as the men. One result of this accomplishment is that they are able to teach their little boys the art of attack and defence at the earliest possible age. As in China, New Year is the time for paying debts, and failure to liquidate any may mean fierce fighting.

Fortunately, some of the most popular customs are more gentle and graceful. A bright moonlight night is chosen soon after the opening of the year for the festival called "Crossing the Bridges." The capital of Korea, the quaint city of Seoul, abounds in queer little bridges. The custom is for a man and a woman to walk to the centre of a bridge, to exchange cordial wishes for the season and to search the stars for favourable auguries. One great anxiety is to begin the year by checkmating the machinations of evil spirits. These are believed to be countless as well as universally present.

In most families all through the year clippings and combings of every individual's hair are sedulously stored in order that they may be burned as soon as darkness sets in at the close of New Year's day. The atmosphere is for some time filled with the repellent fumes, which are supposed to possess wonderful efficacy in warning demons off the whole year. Cremation is indeed reckoned to be a potent magic exorcism. Thus, for some time on the opening day of the year many citizens are occupied in painting on paper all sorts of personal effigies. On these they write lists of their various physical and mental troubles. The paper is then given to a boy, whose business is to burn it, and so it is hoped that the specified evils are got rid of.

After all the startling interventions during recent times by other nations, Korea is still mainly unchanged. It is to-day, as of old, the land of lotus ponds and red arrow gates; of big hats and devil-traps; of geisha girls and a red-robed King; and of the quaintest civilization known anywhere. But electric shocks are being administered as the years come and go. The Koreans are still famous as the best feeders and best sleepers of the East, and they lapse again into their time-honoured customs after each tremendous shock. One was the visit of Prince Henry. The Emperor looked with speechless amazement at this tall, sun-tanned, blue-eyed Westerner. The lord high executioners had gone to meet the Prince, expecting to see somebody robed like the Pope or the Archbishop of Canterbury; but he had landed from his launch, stepped up to the horse waiting for him, tried the saddle, tightened it, mounted, and had then hurried off, leaving the astounded functionaries to gather up their traps, spittoons, fans, umbrellas, hairpins, and what-not, and to follow in what haste they could. France gave a shock when she began to erect that cathedral which is to-day the most conspicuous building in Seoul, overshadowing all the palaces and legations, and putting to shame Confucius, Buddha, the god of war, demons, goblins, and ancestral spirits. The French have for their creed Agnosticism at home and Catholicism abroad. Below the hill on which the cathedral stands there is a gatehouse, with an ancient, decrepit keeper in charge. He was strong once, for it was his hand that swung the sword under which fell the heads of the French priests in 1866. He became a convert, was forgiven, and guards the entrance to the sacred enclosure. That, too, is a mystery to the Korean mind. England, too, has more than once applied the battery, especially by way of the Custom house. On a memorable occasion six men of war moved into Chemulpo, and both Korea and Russia yielded on critical points concerning contracts unfulfilled and promises neglected. There were 5,000 men on that British flotilla, with several 4·7 guns. That meant that Russian hands must be kept off. There was a shock and a spasm at the Korean Court, but contracts were kept and no one was hurt. America contrived a tremendous shock and a continuous one. Many a Korean from a remote spot asks, "What is that noise?" He is told "It is the bridge spirit on the track of the fiery wheel." Korea had to wait till 1900 before she heard the song of a splendid steel bridge, tuned to its note in far-off America.

Thus does the old civilization thrill and throb and palpitate under the impact of the new. How is it, then, that this New Year will be kept with all the superstitious quaintness of each preceding year for ages past? Simply because the independence of Korea is bound up with its hoary customs, and as long as that independence is preserved by the mutual fear of each other on the part of the Powers, the people will be exactly what they have been of old.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIA READY TO MOBILISE.

RUSSIAN RESERVE OFFICERS WARNED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Grave uneasiness is felt in Vienna owing to the report that Bulgaria contemplates mobilising two army corps in consequence of the massing of Turkish troops on the frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 12.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 11th February, states that the Russian reserve officers are said to have received notice to be in readiness for a summons to service. Even the more sober papers are anticipating the re-opening of the Eastern question, and are speculating on the possibility of confusing the developments to a war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The Washington Senate has ratified the Treaty referred to on the 25th January as having been signed by Mr. Hay and Sir M. Herbert.

The Treaty provided for the appointment of three jurists on each side to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A COMBINATION OF GENIUS.

MORE EULOGIUMS.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Ealing, said that he believed that there never was a greater combination of administrative genius and executive ability than that displayed by Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener.

It was the earnest desire of all that their combined efforts would result in advancing India along the path of progress, content, and unity.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

BRITISH PROTOCOL ACCEPTED.

THE REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Bowen has accepted the British Protocol agreeing to pay Britain £5,500 sterling down, and to refer the question of preferential treatment to the Hague Tribunal. The German and Italian protocols are still causing some difficulty.

LATER.

The Allies have agreed that all three protocols shall be signed simultaneously, none anticipating the others. They will appear before the Hague Tribunal as one Power.

"RAGGING" IN THE ARMY.

THE GRENADIERS' CASE.

COLONEL KINLOCH'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., writes to the "Times," and says in his communication that his brother-in-law Colonel Kinloch never attempted to excuse the abuses complained of which were studiously concealed from him. He has been sentenced unheard.

Mr. Davenport characterizes Admiral Cochrane's statementsas poisoned and reckless.

ALIENS AT THE CAPE.

THE PROHIBITION AGAINST ASIATICS.

The detention of the Bancoora is due to the new Aliens Act at the Cape, excluding undesirable immigrants.

THE SAXONY SCANDAL.

CROWN PRINCESS DIVORCED.

The Special Court at Dresden has divorced the Crown Princess of Saxony on the ground of adultery.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Straits Currency Commission has practically concluded its labours. The report goes to the Straits for consideration.

THE BURMA GOVERNMENT PRESS.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. Charles Sanderson of the Central Press, Calcutta, has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Press, Rangoon.

THE AMIR AND THE VICEROY.

The Amir has written to the Viceroy congratulating him on the success of the Durbar and expressing his thanks for the courtesy and honour extended to his representative.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 25th March, goes into camp at Rewah for a fortnight, and visits Allahabad, arriving at Simla during the last week in April.

His trip to Kashmir will probably be deferred until autumn.

LATER.

It is now settled that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 25th March and will proceed to Banares where his Excellency will halt a couple of days. From Benares his Excellency will go to Allahabad, and after a couple of days' halt to Rewah, in the neighbourhood of which two shooting camps are to be formed. From Rewah his Excellency will proceed to Gwalior, and from Gwalior to Simla probably visiting the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli en route. His Excellency will reach Simla about the 24th or 25th of April.

LORD KITCHENER.

A VISIT TO QUETTA.

Lord Kitchener leaves for Quetta early next month, and will not be back for the Budget debate in the Council.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL DINNER.

LORD CURZON AS GUEST OF THE EVENING.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

SPLENDID ORATION BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

At the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Anniversary Dinner to-night, the President, Sir Montague Turner, made an interesting speech, in which he sketched the history of the Chamber, and showed the important part it had played in connection with the development of Calcutta in the past. Sir Montague went on to define the object for which the Chambers of Commerce exist in India as being to foster and to protect trade and commerce and manufactures of India; to promote or to oppose legislation as beneficent or otherwise; to interests of commerce; and sometimes to suggest a line of action to the Government as was done, for example, in connection with the Currency Legislation of 1893; and he claimed that in all these respects the Bengal Chamber had rendered the signal service. Turning to the present Sir Montague spoke of the sympathy which now existed between the official and commercial communities, and said that no Viceroy had been more closely in touch with or more sincerely desirous of helping forward private enterprise than was the guest of the evening, and he was confident that the Government of India was completely in accord with the public in the desire to encourage private enterprise, to undertake construction of feeder lines and short independent lines, and thus to assist in completing the railways of the country. In conclusion, Sir Montague congratulated the Viceroy on his frontier policy and on the success of the Delhi Durbar, and wished him health and strength to carry out the numerous projects he had inaugurated for the development of the country, and improving the prosperity of its people.

The toast of the Bengal Chamber was proposed gracefully by Sir George Arbuthnot, who said the sister Chambers recognised her of Bengal as the foremost champion of the commercial rights and privileges of the country.

The Viceroy then made a splendid speech, in which he dwelt upon the immense possibilities of Calcutta and its trade, and what was being done to develop them, and said that a scheme had been submitted to the Secretary of State, by which the Government of India were to spend fifty lakhs of rupees on improving the place in sanitation, open spaces, and improved buildings. The Secretary of State had sent back this scheme, but he hoped a remodelled version of it could be devised which could be got through. Lord Curzon went on to say that when he contemplated enormous possibilities of Calcutta he was tempted to wish himself Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, provided only he could have ten years of such office, sufficient cash, and a free hand, in which case he would undertake to make the place the pride of Asia and a model for the Eastern world.

Turning to the question of railways his Excellency said it had always been his hope before he left India to do something to introduce a more commercial and less purely departmental element into their administration. Regarding the proposed Commercial Bureau he was unable at present to give details, because the case had not yet returned from the Secretary of State, but he hoped to carry it through, and invited the Chamber to help him to find a really efficient man to put at its head. He wanted the very best individual in India for the job, and he had no prejudices whatever as to the source from which he took him.

His Excellency concluded his long speech with the following words:—"If I thought *it* were all for nothing, and that you and I, Englishmen, and Scotchmen, and Irishmen in this country were secretly writing inscriptions on the sand to be washed out by the next tide, if I felt that we were not working here for the good of India in obedience to a Higher Law, and to a noble aim, then I would see the link that holds England and India together severed without a sigh. But it is because I believe in the future of this country and in the capacity of our own race to guide it to goals that it has never hitherto attained that I keep courage and press forward. You and I, gentlemen, may not live to see the day when these hopes are fulfilled but fifty years hence when the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is celebrating its centenary, and when a still more powerful and more numerous body entertains the Viceroy of that day at as even larger banquet in a more commodious hall, I am sanguine enough to believe that it will be in his power to point to the realisation of some at least of the predictions in which I have indulged this evening, and to congratulate your successors upon the ever expanding range of your influence and the fruition of your toil."

LATER.

The Viceroy received an ovation at the Chamber of Commerce Dinner here to-night, which was an immence function, 250 sitting down, and the guests including Lord Kitchener, the Metropolitan, and the most principal officials. His speech was a splendid effort, and was listened to with wrapt attention, the great assembly cheering him at the beginning and at the end, and also when he declared that India must have more Specialists, that the time had come when scientific and technical subject must be dealt with by experts and not by tired Civilians at the end of a long day's work, and when he said that although there were delays in official procedure, yet that dilatoriness had no place in the Government policy, and that no effort would be spared to purge the administration of this reproach.

The toast of the sister Chambers of Commerce was proposed by Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir George Arbuthnot replying.

DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The retirement of Mr. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey, will take effect from the 25th instant.

Mr. Holland who succeeds him is a junior but distinguished member of the same department who has been at home in connection with the elaboration of processes for the development of the rich copper ores of Chota Nagpore.

FAMINE RELIEF RETURNS.

To-day's returns show that famine relief has at last been entirely closed in the Bombay Presidency, while Rajputana has only some six hundred in receipt of it. The Central Provinces still have 28,000 relief recipeints.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. C. Wolfe has been appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, vice Mr. Barrow proceeding on six months' leave.

Mr. R. K. Biernacki has been posted as District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

ENCOUNTERED CYCLONIC WEATHER.

After leaving Nushki the Seistan Mission encountered a cyclonic blizzard wind bitterly cold, and rain falling in such torrents that the plain was converted into a lake. Two nights later the thermometer recorded twelve degrees of frost, and after entering the Afghan territory nineteen degrees of frost were encountered.

CRICKET AT LUCKNOW.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. OUDH AUTHENTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 12.

This match was commenced at Lucknow to-day in rather dull weather. The Authentics, who have again the good fortune to win the toss, batted first. The same team was played as defeated the Behar Wanderers, except that Headlam, Tomkinson, and Kershaw took the places of Raphael, Aspinall, and Ridley. Hornby and Chinnery commenced the batting to the bowling of Macpherson and Blunt. Runs came very quickly, and 60 was on the board before Chinnery was caught off a miss hit. Hollins and Hornby raised the score to 120 before the latter was dismissed for a meritorious 70. Hornby now only wants 26 runs more to complete his thousand runs for the tour. Simpson-Hayward quickly knocked up 50, and at lunch 270 was on the board for 4 wickets, the runs being compiled in a little over 2 hours. On resuming play Hollins was soon out for a somewhat lucky 74. Key did not stop long, and Clayton was dismissed when only 15 short of three figures. He batted very well, and had hard luck in not reaching his hundred. Williams and Headlam failed, but Tomkinson and Kershaw added 50 for the ninth wicket, the innings eventually closing for 390.

Oudh had about 50 minutes batting, and fared very badly against the bowling of Simpson-Hayward. They lost 8 wickets for 33 runs. No one played the bowling with any confidence. In one over the lobster dismissed three of the Oudh men in 4 balls, thus merely missing the hat trick, which he has performed twice during the tour. Oudh are now 357 runs behind with 2 wickets more to go down. Score:—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

First Innings.

Chinnery, c Macdonald, b Macpherson	25
Hornby, c Richmond, b Tweedie	70
Hollins, c Percy, b Macpherson	74
Simpson-Hayward, b Basant	50
Clayton, c Percy, b Macpherson	85
Key, c Richmond, b Macpherson	12
Williams, l-b-w, b Blunt	0
Tomkinson, c Hewett, b Blunt	39
Headlam c and b Macpherson	1
Kershaw, not out	20
Powys-Keck, c Newnham, b Macpherson	0
Extras	14
Total	390

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macpherson*	25	2	110	6
Blunt	23·5	1	152	3
Newnham	10	0	29	0
Tweedie	6	1	20	1
Mackrodt	4	0	35	0

*Bowled 4 no-balls.

OUDH AUTHENTICS.

First Innings.

O'Donnell, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Purdie, c Clayton, b Powys-Keck	6
Macpherson, c Tomkinson, b Powys-Keck	3
Hewett, b Simpson-Hayward	8
Fleming, b Simpson-Hayward	10
Newnham, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Macrodt, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Blunt, c Kershaw, b Simpson-Hayward	5
Extra	1
Total (for 8 wickets)	33

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Colonel J. M. T. Badgley retires next month.

Second-Lieutenant Little, 2nd, Connaught Rangers on appointment to the Indian Army, joins the Bombay Command.

Major Compton, Northampton Regiment, retires under the age clause next month.

Captain A. R. O. Flaherty, Army Medical Corps, has been posted to the Bombay Command.

The extension to all N. C. O's. on the Unattached List, including those belonging to the Sappers and Miners and the Indian Submarine Mining Corps is notified of privilege leave under the Military leave rules. This concession does not carry with it indulgence or other passages home, nor will pay be issued from the India Office during leave.

NEW TRAVELLERS' REST HOUSE AT BANGALORE.

OPENED BY THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 12.

The Maharaja of Mysore last evening performed the opening ceremony in connection with a large Chuttrum for travellers near the city railway station. The building which has cost the donor, Soucar Thota doppa, a lakh and a half of rupees is of grey granite and pukka work throughout. He has also placed half a lakh in deposit for the maintenance of the institution.

In reply to an address from the donor the Maharaja made a suitable speech in Kanarese.

His Highness left to-day for his capital whence he will leave for Ootacamund early in April. Early next month he entertains Lord Ampthill, shikar forming the principal feature of the programme.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT BANGALORE.

At the Residency last night Sir Donald and Lady Robertson gave a successful fancy dress ball at which all the members of local society were present. Lady Robertson appeared in poudre and Sir Donald in uniform. Some of the leading costumes were those of Miss Sprot who appeared as "dawn," Miss Branfoot as "Queen of Hearts," Miss Desalis as "Madame la Marquise," Mrs. Forman as "nun nicer," Mr. Moss King as "Charles Surface," and Mr. Farquhar, "100 years ago."

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

STRIKE RIOT IN SIBERIA.

FIGHT BETWEEN COSSACKS AND RAILWAY MEN.

HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 12

Telegrams to the Australian papers just received here state:—A terrible disturbance has occurred in the streets of Tomsk, a town of 43,000 people, situated in Western Siberia. Three thousand railway hands struck work, and Cossacks were brought out to preserve order. A collision occurred, and hundreds of the railway men were killed. The Cossacks also lost seventy killed and wounded.

THREATENED STRIKE OF SHIPYARD HANDS.

DISPUTE IN THE CLYDE YARDS.

A strike of workers in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde is threatened, owing to the proprietors having given notice that they intend to reduce ship-workers wages five per cent., and engineers wages one shilling per week.

NEW GOVERNOR OF SHANSI.

AMBASSADORS PROTEST APPOINTMENT.

Peking advices state that the Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States and France have protested to the Court against the appointment of Yuf Lienfsanto to the Governorship of the Province of Shansi.

The reason is that while Viceroy of Hunan he was implicated in the massacre of the Missionaries.

THE PEASENHALL TRAGEDY.

There is a strong feeling in England regarding the case of William Gardiner, the alleged murderer of Anne Harsent at Peasenhall, on the 1st June, and a demand that the prosecution should be dropped.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH OF ROME.

DEMAND FOR CONCORDAT'S ABOLITION

Paul Allard a French legislator, is advocating the abolition of the Concordat, under which the relations between France and the Church Rome was defined in 1817.

THE LORD MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN.

Mr. Timothy Charles Harrington, M.P., has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the third time in succession.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S "Bombay Government Gazette" states that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive at the Victoria Terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by special train at 10 a. m. (Railway time) on Thursday, the 19th instant, and will be received with all the honours due to their high position.

On their Royal Highnesses alighting from the special train at the Victoria Terminus a Royal Salute will be fired from the parade ground. A Guard of Honour with band and colours will be drawn up on the platform of the station, and a Second Guard outside, while the road from the Victoria Terminus to the Money School will be lined by troops of the garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with band and colours will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point. The Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor is requested to arrange for an escort of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Their Royal Highnesses will be received on their arrival at the Station by his Excellency the Governor with his Staff, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Government of Bombay, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, and Staff, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, the Senior Naval Officer, the Secretaries to Government, the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under-Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of all Departments, Civil and Military, in the Presidency, or such of the above high officials as are then in Bombay.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation, or such of the above high officials as are then in Bombay are invited to be present on the occasion. The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are also invited to be present.

All officers of his Majesty's Services, Naval, Military and Civil, present in Bombay and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay District is requested to issue the necessary orders for the attendance of the Guards of Honour at the Victoria Terminus and Government House, for the firing of a Royal Salute to announce the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, and for lining the roads in accordance with paragraph 2.

The Public Works Department (Railway) should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for Their Royal Highnesses' arrival and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. The issue of tickets to the officials mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4, and, on application, to those mentioned in paragraph 5, will be arranged by the Secretary, Political Department. A limited space will also be provided in the Station for the accommodation of other ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present, to which admission will also be by ticket on application to the Secretary, Political Department.

Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, via Crnickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Gibbs Road and the Ridge. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Full dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I.C.S., Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, combined with furlough for ten months and seven days, from the 20th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Superintendent of Police, S. M. Railway, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 10th February or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Magisterial Powers have been conferred upon the following gentlemen:—

Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue at Kharaghoda, within the limits of the Kharaghoda Salt Works and the new village of Kharaghoda, including all the lands for the use of the Salt Department there.

Captain P. F. Pocock, within the limits of that portion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi river.

Captain E. N. Heale, Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, within the local area comprised within the limits of the Cantonment of Kirkee.

Assistant Surgeon, D. Cardoz, and Mr. W. W. Coen, within the Municipal limits of the town of Hubli.

Mr. A. D. Little, within the limits of the Island of Perim.

Mr. D. Davies, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, holds charge temporarily of the duties of Superintendent of Police, S. M. Railway, in addition to his own, vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days to be followed by furlough for seven months and eleven days from the 1st May.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, B. A. (Oxon.) I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. E Priestley acts as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Nasik District pending further orders.

Mr. C. P. R. Young, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, acts as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., becomes Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

The Reverend Jos. George, S. J., becomes a Member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Reverend T. Peters.

Mr. Cecil L. Burns is appointed a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr. M. MacMillan, B.A. (Oxon.,) resigned.

Mr. Jasper Brett, Vice Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay, assumed charge of his appointment on the 26th December 1902.

Second Lieutenant Francis Graham Arnold of the General Department is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st February 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. F. Street, D. S. O., I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Districts, has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for five days.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. F. Street, D. S. O. I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave

The following appointments vice Mr. J. C. Gloster, I.C.S., promoted, have been made:—Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., to be First Assistant. Mr. A. H. A. Simcox to be Second Assistant.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., is appointed a Second Assistant with effect from the 3rd February 1903.

Messrs. V. M. Griffiths and A. X. Moraes, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, passed on the 15th January 1903 the professional examination.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ordinary adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CITY TRUST.

"RENDER AN ACCOUNT OF YOUR DOINGS."

Mr. Hormasjee Shapurjee Vakil, in accordance with a notice, moved:—"That the President will be pleased to fix an early day to enable the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Trust to state what they have done on the City Board in the interest of the Corporation and the City and what they have failed to do, and generally to give an account of the performance of their duties as such representatives." In support of his proposition Mr. Hormasjee said he gave a similar notice of motion when the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim was in the chair, who was then the only candidate in the field. The reason why he did not press the motion at the time was the Trust conducted its business with closed doors, and that the members of that body could not, therefore very well divulge what took place at their meetings, and it would be unfair to call upon them to render an account of their doings. It was stated in a public print that by giving his notice of motion he was not only insulting their representatives but also the Corporation. But that was not what he intended. He simply desired to give to their representative an opportunity, if they so chose to give an account of what they had done, and what they could not very well do against the official majority, in spite of all their efforts to serve the Corporation and the City. That was what he meant.

Mr. Mehta: But the words in the motion were "what they have failed to do."

Mr. Hormasjee continuing said that their representatives had probably done their level best, but as far as the Corporation were concerned they were not aware what they had been doing at the Board. In conclussion he asked the Corporation to carry his proposition unanimously.

Mr. Mehta: you will have to change the wording.

Mr. Hormasjee: But I have already explained what I meant to convey.

Mr. Mehta: But the words are there.

Mr. Hormasjee: Any meaning is absolutely clear. I am supposed to know what I meant to convey.

Mr. S. D. Dhondy seconded to proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said ordinarily he would not have supported a motion of that character. Their rules and their tradition would not permit of such a thing being done. They could not set in judgment upon the actions of their representatives on another board. But they had to look at the thing also from another point of view. If the reports of the proceedings of the Trust gave them one idea of what their representatives had been doing at the Board of the Trust, there would be no necessity to call upon them to render an account of their stewardship, but as the accounts appearing in the papers were meagre and of an imperfect character, there was no other way of becoming acquainted with their doings at the Board. According to the wording of Mr. Hormasjee's proposal, their representatives were asked to appear at the bar of the Corporation to be tried on accusations, though no. of failure, of not having done their duty.

Mr. Hormasjee: It does not mean that.

Mr. Mehta: The words are there. Continuing he said if Mr. Hormasji was to amend his motion he would for special and exceptional reasons support it. It was right and proper for the Corporation to know what their representatives were doing at the Board. They absolutely did not know from public papers why and for what reasons at their last meeting of the Trust Mr. Wacha's motion was ruled out of order by the Chairman of the Trust. His own opinion was that the Trust should do its work in the light of day, and take the Corporation into its confidence for the purpose of carrying on the work they were entrusted to do.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mehta, Mr. Hormasjee altered his motion as follows:—That the President will be pleased to fix an early day to enable the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Trust to give in account of the performance of their duties as such represe tatives

Dr. Sukhia said if the four representatives of the Corporation at the Trust had any self-respect for themselves none of them should come forward to render an account of his doing at the Board which was in no way inferior to the Corporation. Those four representatives were their colleagues and their equals and therefore it was undignifying to put them on their trial. If the Corporation were of opinion that those four gentlemen had not discharged their duty properly and efficiently by the Board, they (the Corporation) could replace them by others.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee did not think it fair to ask their representatives at the Improvement Trust Board to give an explantion of their doings because the reports published in the newspapers were not full. If the Corporation wished to have a full account of their work at the Board published in the newspapers, they should engage a special man for that purpose. He thought the member, would be wise in rejecting the proposition.

Mr. Aitken was opposed to the proposition. He said there was a practice prevailing in some of the schools in England that if a boy was to be punished he was sent out into the school garden to choose a stick with which he was to be flogged and he (Mr. Aitken) though that what was contemplated by Mr. Hormusjee's resolution.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola said he was responsible for drafting a resolution on that subject on a former occasion and he could say that Mr. Hormasjee's present proposition was almost a copy of the same. On that occasion he was induced by the Hon. Mr. Mehta to withdraw it. If the Corporation were going to pass such a resolution, he (Mr. Jafferbhoy) did not know why they should restrict it to the four members only. He thought that the Commissioner should also be included, because in his capacity as such he was also a member of the Trust. The Commissioner was to all intents and purposes a member of the Corporation, but without the right of vote. If the Commissioner was also willing to submit to the trial, why should not an opportunity be also given to him. (Hear hear and Laughter.) If he had any self-respect for himself he would decline to be submitted to any such trial. The scope of the resolution might also be extended to Mr. Khote and Dr. Katarak, who were candidates for the Trust. Should the Corporation desire to have an account of the doings of their representatives at the Board the best time and opportunity for it was when they considered the Administration of the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta explained the circumstances under which he had asked Mr. Jafferbhoy to withdraw his motion on a former occasion.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that much had been said about the meagre reports of the proceedings of the Board in public prints, but he might mention that the papers to whom they so liberally paid for advertisements might be requested to give extended reports of the proceedings of the Trust.

Mr T. W. Cuffe suggested that if their four representatives were at all to be given an opportunity to render an account of their stewardship they should be asked to reduce their reports into writing, which might be printed and laid on the table for discussion.

Mr. Baptista spoke in favour of the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw Master remarked he came with the determination to oppose the motion, but from the discussion that had taken place upon it he was strongly of opinion that their representatives might be given an opportunity to state the part they took in the determination of several important questions such as the reclamation scheme, the blocking up of the Hornby Road and cognate other matters.

Mr. J. Macdonald was opposed to the motion which he said ought not to be passed. Their representatives were even of strong common sense in whom they had every trust and confidence. If the Corporation had no faith in their representatives, the best course they could adopt was not to retain them to the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that as he did not seek re-election at the hands of the Corporation, he was in a position to address the Corporation on the motion though it affected him as much as his other colleagues on the Board of the Trust. He hoped the Corporation would not pass the proposition in the form in which it was given. As far as he was concerned he was and willing to give an account of his stewardship but he asked if the Corporation consider at ready a dignified course for their representatives to pursue. The proper time when they should have been called to account was when the Administration Report of the Trust was on the table of the house.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna also expressed his readiness to render an account of his Stewardship, but he wished that the Corporation would lay down some lines upon which their representatives could address.

Dr. Viegas also expressed his willingness to render an account of what he had done at the Board.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit did not consider it a dignified action on the part of the Corporation to call their representatives to account. If the representatives themselves desired to give an account of themselves, they might be willingly heard.

Mr. Hormasjee having replied on the debate, the proposition, as it was amended, was put to the vote and carried by, 22 members voting in favour and 19 against it.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The following resolution of the Standing Committee was considered: "That the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 28th November, 1902, regarding the measures proposed to be adopted for the prevention of the spread of plague in the City, be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 90,000 from Surplus Loan Balances (to be adjusted hereafter again either a loan to be raised or a further contribution from Government) to meet the excess.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald, the Corporation sanctioned the grant asked for.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

THE TSZAR AND THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

HERR KRUPP AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

THE Queen of Italy is now able to go about again, and is often seen driving, but never alone, and always with her husband. The King is an expert whip, and as the Queen is never frightened—even in a motor-car—he finds her a most agreeable companion. The Royal cortege is simple in the extreme, and if one did not know what to look for they would pass quite unnoticed in a crowd or even anywhere, were it not for a certain air of good-fellowship and enjoyment, besides youth and good looks, which surrounds them. Behind sits one servant, most correct of mortals and the most immoveable, in a dark livery, while the carriage is followed by a detective in plain clothes in an unpretentious carriage and a couple of mounted bicyclists, also in dark costumes, who are most irritable individuals (woe to the small boy who takes liberties with them), most likely because they realise that they are in a false position, and that they are not the slightest protection to their master, as they are far too busy taking care of their own skins in the crowded streets to even glance at the King. For instance, their Majesties were the other day at Pincio, the King as usual driving. As all the world knows Pincio, if celebrated, is small, and when all the equipages of the Eternal City gather there it is sometimes an impossibility to move. The King, of course, always passes between the two lines of carriages, but on this occasion even he was stopped, and all the cross efforts of the two perspiring cyclists were unavailing; so that the Royal carriage was quite one minute standing in the midst of a dense crowd when his Majesty turned and came back as he went.

At a State banquet given at the Winter Palace in honour of the German Crown Prince, the Czar, speaking in French, proposed the following toast: "Happy to see you, Monseigneur, among us, and thanking you for your kind visit, I drink to the health of your august parents, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and to your Imperial and Royal Highness." The Crown Prince, also speaking in French, replied as follows: "Deeply touched by the gracious words which your Majesty has just addressed to me, I ask permission to express to you in the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King, my father, and in my own behalf, my warm gratitude for the very affectionate welcome accorded to me of which I shall always retain an ineffaceable remembrance. I raise my glass to the health of your Majesty, of their Majesties the Empresses Maria Feodorovna and Alexandra Feodorovna, and the whole Imperial family." After the State banquet given in honour of the German Crown Prince the Czar and Czarina and his Imperial Highness held a reception. The Crown Prince conversed for some time with Count Lamsdorff, M. Witte, General Kuropatkin (Minister of War), M. Von Plcawe (Minister of the Interior), Baron Fredericks (the Czar's Aide-de-Camp General), and Admiral Bolestwenski, who was in command on the occasion of the manœuvres at Reval, which the German Emperor witnessed. The Czar and Czarina conversed for some time with Count and Countess Alvensleben, the gentlemen of the Crown Prince's retinue, Colonel Schenck, and Lieutenant-Colonels Von Schwerin and Von Lyncker.

The action of Count von Ballestrem, the President of the Reichstag, in prohibiting the Socialist member, Herr von Vollmar, from saying a word about the speeches made by the Emperor in connection with the late Herr Krupp, in which his Majesty appealed to working men to sever their relations with the Socialists, whom he styled wretches has caused a painful impression, reflected by numerous articles in the Press, even in strict Conservative organs like the "Kreuz Zeitung." The Socialist organ, "Vorwaerts," says that the President stifled the right of free speech after having allowed a Catholic member the previous day to address the House on another of the Emperor's speeches. The "Vossische Zeitung" and other Radical papers maintain that the President has established a precedent highly dangerous to the Reichstag, a precedent which might lead to the complete suppression of the right of discussion, and which can only bring grist to the Socialist mill. The Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung" considers it impossible to divest the speeches made by the Emperor at Herr Krupp's funeral of a political character. That being so, and the speeches having been published in the official "Reichsanzeiger," and thus, according to Count von Ballestrem's own ruling, becoming debatable, the attitude of the President, says the journal, is difficult to justify. Other leading organs of the Right express a similar view. The general opinion of the country is that what is known as the Krupp affair has not benefited by the suppression of the right of speech. The Socialists have convened a large number of workmen's protest meetings.

Very soon after the ratification of the Niger Convention of 1898 between Great Britain and France an agitation was begun by the Colonial party in Paris for a revision of the agreed upon frontier in a sense favourable to France. The long interval which elapsed before Commissioners were appointed to delimitate the boundary gave ample time for the French Colonial party to formulate their desires. Put briefly, these desires are twofold:—1st. Such a "rectification" of the frontier line between the Niger and the district of Zinder (which is within the French sphere) as shall give the French a "practicable" route from the river to Zinder. At present caravans have either to pass through the British protectorate—and permission is not always granted—or traverse waterless and desert routes infested by warlike Tuareg. 2nd. The French Colonial Party put forward a claim to the Sultanate of Bornu, including the whole of the western coast-line of Lake Chad. Though officially recognised as within the British sphere as long ago as 1890, it was only last year that Bornu came under British control. For three or four years previously the French had been in military occupation of part of Bornu, and it was at a spot one hundred and fifty miles within the British frontier that a French force defeated and slew Fad-el Allah (the son of Rabah), who was at that time in treaty with the British for recognition as Emir of the country. There is considerable doubt in this country as to the precise instructions the French Boundary Commissioners may have received, especially with regard to the first of the two points specified. The English and French Commissioners were at the date of the last advices at Illo, where the delimitation work is to begin. The chief British Commissioner is Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Elliott, of the Royal Engineers. In view of the attitude which may be taken up by the French Commissioners, it may be as well to state (says the "Standard") that the instructions given to Colonel Elliott and his colleagues are very precise. As far as this country is concerned, the frontier will be delimitated on the lines laid down by the Convention of 1898. Should, unfortunately, friction arise between the two parties Colonel Elliott will continue the work alone. He is instructed in any case to make a survey of the country right up to Lake Chad.

According to a statement issued by the Russian Commercial Telegraph Bureau, the Russian Ambassador in London has handed to the British Government a Note in reply to the British Note of November 20 on the subject of the Sugar Convention. In its reply, the Russian Government reiterates its views, defined in previous Notes, concerning the inconsistency of additional duties in commercial treaties, with the right to most favoured nation treatment. Reviewing the different points of the British Note, Russia characterises as interference in her legislation what she describes as the insinuation that in economic matters she should subordinate herself to arrangements originating in separate agreements concluded between other States. The Russian Note repudiates the idea that another State may in its own interest press for a change in Russian internal legislation, and that that State connected with Russia by a commercial treaty has the right, in the event of Russia not agreeing to its proposal, to apply penal measures against Russian products imported into that country without violating commercial treaties. With regard to the passage in the

British Note, the Russian Note remarks that even Russia's participation in the Brussels Conference would have made no change in the state of affairs, as Russia has never acquiesced in stipulations which were in direct opposition to existing treaties, and which were approved by the Conference. The sugar question would have been solved is all the Powers really interested, to quote the words of the British Note, had joined the Convention. As, however, not all the nations interested had joined, and as Russia cannot in any case give her adhesion, the regime drawn up by the Brussels Conference cannot be termed "impartial" and "fair," as alleged in the British Note. Finally, the Russian answer recalls the British stand-point with regard to Article 7 of the 1888 Convention, which contains a penal clause which was found by Great Britain to be incompatible with the most-favoured-nation principle. This standpoint is the Russian standpoint which is now disputed by Great Britain, as Great Britain had not agreed to a court of arbitration; and as the penal clause cannot be applied to Russian sugar until the International Commission has declared the Russian system to be actually a bounty system, the Russian Note expresses the opinion that any further exchange of views before the question has been settled by the Commission would be unproductive of any result.

It the Lower House of the Hungarin Diet M. Koloman Szell, the Premier, made a statement concerning the Ausgleich agreement. He began by declaring that according to the agreement the Customs alliance between Austria and Hungary had been concluded for ten years. Its provisions were on all essential points identical with those of similar previous agreements. The most important change was a new Customs tariff common to the two countries. "We have kept before our eyes," continued the Minister, "the fact that as we assure a market for Austrian industry in Hungary by high duties we, have on the other hand the right to assure an Austrian market for our goods by duties of the same value. Our object is to prevent by means of higher agricultural duties those raw products, which, through a protectionist and, so to speak, exclusive Customs policy of foreign States, are kept out of those States from forcing an entrance into this country in order to compete with our own products, which are produced under difficult conditions. We could not, however, ignore Austria's contention that in view of the considerable increase made by Germany, in her industrial duties it was necessary that Austrian industry should be afforded similar protection. In fixing the different tariff items we have kept before us the principle of parity between Austria and Hungary." M. Szell then enumerated the increases in the duties on the various agricultural product. The Premier then detailed the principal changes in the industrial duties, and added that he only regarded the Customs tariff as a line of defence and as a weapon, but that he adhered to the policy based on the treaties. M. Szell explained in detail the various provisions of the Ausgleich, and, referring to the resumption of specie payments, said:—"We have insisted that the arrangement for the resumption of specie payments shall actually be carried out, and that the currency reform shall not be merely of an academic character. The resumption of specie payments appeared to us to be a point of honour, a question affecting our solvency. We have arranged that on the day of the complete withdrawal of the State notes, February 28 of the current year, a bill shall be introduced authorising the resumption of specie payments. The date for the resumption, however, is not fixed in the bill owing to the delicate nature of this operation. With regard to the date, the bill will provide that it shall be fixed by decree. It has been further arranged between the two Governments that the resumption of the specie payments can only be postponed owing to "force majeure" or extraordinary circumstances." The Premier's statement was received with a storm of applause on the Right and from the Centre, and he was congratulated by many members for his speech.

Official information has now reached London regarding the reforms in Macedonia proposed by Russia and Austria-Hungary. They have been communicated through Count Lamsdorff, and may be regarded as the improvements at which both Russia and Austria aim at, although all the leading Powers, including Great Britain, will be accorded an opportunity of expressing their views on the question before a final Note is submitted to the Sultan. The proposed reforms are grouped under the following heads:—(1) Reorganisation of the financial administration of the different villayets of Macedonia, and the application of a greater proportion of the revenues to the needs of the country. (2) Reorganisation of the gendarmerie under the control of European officers. (3) A certain proportion of the Governors of the districts to be Christians. The revenues of Macedonia are manipulated at present, it is explained, in a most corrupt way. All the money passes through the hands of the various Governors, and is divided as follows:—Half the amount to the Sultan, a fourth to the Governors, fourth for the country. The Sultan makes sure of and a his share as far as he possibly can, and the Governors are not behind their master, but it is asserted that the fourth nominally set aside for the country has up to the present never applied in anything like its entirety in the interests of the people, finding its way instead into the pockets of the officials. As it is not proposed under the new scheme to disturb the political status quo, there is no intention of diverting the tribute paid to the Sultan, but the Powers engaged on the scheme think that the amount he receives is excessive, and they recommend that it should be reduced. A general supervision would be exercised by the Power over the remainder of the revenues and arrangements made to ensure that the officials would be properly paid, while at the same time the interests of Macedonia would be safeguarded. Russia and Austria-Hungary have not yet recommended, it is stated, which countries the European officers for the gendarmerie should be drawn from, but Belgium is likely to be one.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The hired Transport Palitana, Captain W. Lemarchand, sailed yesterday for Aden and Obbia, with the following details:—One officer, one storekeeper, one agent, two men rank and file, 50 public followers, and two private followers of the No. 16 British Field Hospital; one officer, 40 public and one private followers, and 84 mules; No. 6 Mountain Battery; two officers, three men rank and file, 34 public and two private followers, two horses, and 72 mules. 23rd Bombay Rifles, for Aden. One officer V. T. H.; three men, ten public and one private followers, one horse and one pony, and one Hospital Assistant, S. and T. Corps; one officer, I. M. S.; one officer and one charger, 14th Bengal Lancers; one officer, two private followers, and one horse, Bikaneer Camel Corps; and two officers, R. I. M., for Obbia. The animals were first taken on board, and the men were then embarked after being medically examined. Major J. A. Houison-Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, supervised the embarkation. The Palitana left the Dock at about 10 o'clock and proceeded on her voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—

Capt Carroll, R A M C	Capt Rawlins, Bikaneer Camel Corps
Lieut Persott, No 6 Mountain Battery R A A	Lieut Finnis, R I M
Lieut Elden, 23rd Bo Rifles	Asst-Surg Duckworth, S M Dept
Lieut Rind, 23rd Bo Rifles	Asst-Surg Norenha, S M Dept
Capt Elden, No 6 V F H	Asst Engr Walters, R I M
Capt Bholanath, I M S	
Capt Hughes, 14th B Lancers	

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE PROPOSED DOCK EXTENSION.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd February a letter was read from the Engineer, dated 28th January forwarding two tracings showing the position of all the borings taken on the site of the proposed Dock and Channel which are on record in his office, and stating that, in order to get sufficient information to form a detailed estimate for the Dock Extension Works, it will be necessary to take at least 100 more borings, and requesting sanction to take the work in hand at once, which he estimates at Rs. 2000 plus Rs. 1,350 for fitting platforms on three sailing barges for boring purposes and making and repairing boring tools.

The Engineer's letter was considered at a meeting of the Docks Committee held on 29th January when it was resolved to recommend sanction to the expenditure with a view to data being made available for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the new Dock—the outlay to be charged, in the first instance to Revenue.

The Board now sanctioned the expenditure as recommended, to be accounted for under Preliminary Expenses—Dock Extension Works.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

The Board recorded a Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 27th January, communicating, a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quarter-Master-General in India, saying that in the opinion of that Government, the Saluting Battery may well be moved to Colaba if a suitable site exists for it there, as the objections raised by the Military Authorities to its location at that place do not appear of sufficient weight as compared with the inconvenience of having the battery in one of the busiest quarters of the town.

A NEW BEACON ILLUMINANT.

At the instance of Government the Board considered correspondence as to the expediency of adopting Mr. Wigham's system of using petroleum as an illuminant for buoys and beacons.

A letter from Mr J R. Wigham, called attention to his new system of lighting rivers, harbours and estuaries at night by means of the application of petroleum to the illumination of buoys and beacons his system enables a continuous light to be maintained for a month or longer without any attendance whatever and the cost of its maintenance is exceedingly small, in one form only one penny for every 24 hours.

The Port Officer, reported that the only beacon hitherto lighted in the Bombay Harbour is the one at the North Channel and that a 31-day light on the Wigham system would be an improvement He pressed the opinion that the lighting up of several of the harbour beacons would be a convenience and since the Wigham system appears to be so very cheap, he recommended that these lights might be also installed on Tucker Beacon Butcher Beacon, South Channel Beacon and South Colaba Beacon.

The Chairman in a minute dated 24th January concurred in by the other Members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, stated that this is a cheap light for buoys and has apparently stood the test of experience, that it would not answer for the proposed unattended Light ship and if the Trustees have a gas installation for that purpose it would probably be best to use Pintsch gas for any beacons or buoys it may be thought advisable to illuminated He and suggested that it might be worth while getting one of the lamps and trying it at the North Channel Beacon as obviously no opinion can be given without experience as to the expediency of adopting the system in India.

The Board directed that the Engineer should arrange, in communication with the Port Officer, to try the experiment of using this light on the North Channel Beacon, It was also directed that a report should be made to Government in the terms recommended.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Jan. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 30th Jan. 1903.	For week ending 30th Jan. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 30th Jan. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	743	16	835
Do „ out of „	21	831	15	830
Do transported	24	642	10	482
Do attended to	2	56	2	50
Do warped	1	42	...	35

DRAINAGE AT AGRIPADA.

A PETITION FROM IMPROVEMENT TRUST LESSEES.

The lessees of some of the land belonging to the Improvement Trust in the Agripada district of Bombay have addressed a memorandum to the Bombay Corporation dealing with several grivances which have arisen owing to alleged neglect on the part of the Municipality of the drainage of that district. The memorandum says:—

"Our plots are situated in a peculiar area and between the regims of two important bodies viz: the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust. We say, that we are in a peculiar area because being without any water service or provided with any sullage drain or sewer though within a couple of hundred yards of well drained districts and water mains which are not available to us. Some of us commenced building operations early in March last year and, due notice was given to the Municipal Authorities with an intimation also that, as the intended buildings were small, they would be completed within the next six months. However, betwee the Trust, and the Municipal Authorities we are so concerned as to be provided with any sewer or sullag drain or water main facilities up to date, though three of our houses are perfectly ready for being occupeid, It appears the Trust authorities think that as assessments are pocketed by the Municipality they are not bound to give facilities to their Lessees of providing sewers and water mains. At present twelve buildings are under construction, and twice as many more are likely, to spring up shortly if the necessary conveniences are granted by the Municipality. The acquisition of properties thoughout the town has disharboured numerous families from various quarters, the work of acquisition now rapidly progressing, and the Trust having given the least thought for quartering those disledged, beyond trying to accommodate a few, in huts on this estate at the eleventh hour. These huts are—we believe—to be constructed of inflammable materials and considering the fact that the Improvement Trust has been cause of discouraging building operations, towards the vast and ample open areas along Dadar and Matunga, the Municipal Commissioner will deserve every thanks from the General Public if he will withould sanction for the erection of these sheds of inflammable materials in such localities, and at the same time, is the Corporation takes a step further by compelling the Trust to acquire the extensiove idle-lying areas towards Dadar and Matunga, first and laying out these areas for the persons to be dislodged from the heart of the city. There is no question, that the Dadar and Matunga scheme of the City Improvement Trust, should have been handled first, instead of being the last As a matter of fact it is shelved and not allowed to proceed. The Municipal Corporation should grasp this opportunity of awakening the dead senses of the Trust which is blind folded and gropes in the dark. It is now, more than two years and a half since the Trust issued its first notification for acquiring the properties at Dadar and Matunga. The result of this notification has been a check on buildings in the locality, which might not have been complained of if the Trust had commenced its work and improved locality, and thereby supplied room the present dislodged persons, instead of encouraging the existing overcrowding in the heart of the city. In lieu of allowing the Trust to put up those inflammable sheds and substituting such lame make shifts, we request the Corporation to make a bold move and pass a resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner not to allow the Trust Authorities to erect any such temporary hovels, but to invite the Trust's attention to to the vast areas at Dadar and Matung which by a suicidal policy they themselves have snatched away from the building Public (who would otherwise have done a service by harbouring the dislodged needy tenants. We venture to say if the Corporation will not seize an opportunity like this, at its outset, the headlong acquisition of the Trust in all parts of the city, will result in so over crowding our city as to create serious results Whilst, on other hand, we request you to be energetic enough to assist the Trust, by laying drains and water mains.

DEAD HEARTS BEAT AGAIN.

Some further remarkable experiments in connection with heart-pulsations after death have been conducted by the scientist M. Kuliako in Paris.

The heart is placed in a specially-prepared apparatus, and artificial circulation is produced by injecting a solution of common salt saturated with oxygen.

M. Kuliako has thus succeeded in reviving the heart of a child who had died from pneumonia. In this instance the heart was removed from the body twenty hours after death. Twenty minutes ensued before the heart showed the slightest signs of life, and then very feeble rhythmical movements began to occur. These movements gradually increased in strength until the heart took to beating with regular pulsation for over an hour.

THE DELHI BALL.

HOW IT STRUCK A NATIVE EDITOR.

The following appears as a leading article in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 9th instant:—We have never seen what a ball is like: indeed, very few Indians have seen it, if we may except the Mahomedan servants who have to attend upon the guests on such occasions. We saw a very excellent picture of an Indian in a ball in an illustrated London paper. A couple—a man and a woman-held each other's hands and were fleeting across the room. But suddenly their passage was barred by a Mahomedan servant who was carrying something for a guest. The servant's presence is resented with a remark, "Why is he here?"

What the Indians know of these balls is from descriptions and pictures A District Judge in Bengal was feted, because he had been transferred. He was very much liked, and the townspeople wanted to bid him farewell with some ceremony. The Judge came accompanied by his young and newly married wife. She came, the hosts were told, in her ball dress. They were shocked; for they were never used to such dress. Perhaps the ball-dresses are not what they should be. However, this is a matter of opinion and taste.

Shambhu Chundra Mukerjee used to say that in their balls the Europeans fasten too much dress upon men and too little upon women. To make the deception thorough, we are told, the clothes worn on the occasion are purposely made of the colour of the skin.

We are proud we have very little racial prejudice. Perhaps the balls are all very good in every way, but we have a right to say what seems to us to be objectionable in this sort of amusement. In Europe, women-folk have been reduced to an inferior position. Here women are loving serving and sacrificing. In Europe, they are like dolls utilised for amusement. Dress occupies almost the entire soul of the Western woman, and we think they prove very disagreeable to their husbands in many ways. And whenever a ball is announced, husbands, or parents of unmarried girls, dread it as being too costly an affair. How costly are women in the West to their guardians! And this mainly because of their mania for dress.

A ball means dancing. Dancing is a health-giving and pleasant pastime. But dances there are of two kinds; there are dances which follow ecstacy, and there are dances which precede it. That is to say, some dance because they are so happy that they cannot help it; while others do so to see if they can eke out some enjoyment out of it. In India people do not dance except under the influence of ecstacy supposed to be derived from piety. And they have their professional dancers, too, whom they engage to enjoy themselves.

In Europe they dance to eke out some enjoyment out of it. When India was independent, women here had the freedom to appear before men—they also danced together, man and woman. But maids were not allowed to dance nor were wives with other men save their husbands. Maids, in our opinion, should never be allowed to dance in balls unless it be with their brothers or future husbands. Most of the bad marriages are possibly arranged in this manner, when the couples are in a state of excitement due to dancing. Why do not the Europeans adopt the ancient Hindu custom? We think this is better than the one they follow, namely, that of dancing with other people's wives. Of course it may be pleasant to many people to be able to dance with the wives of others, but it cannot be pleasant to many husbands to see others dancing with their wives. They have, however, to submit to this unpleasant custom to be able to enjoy the pleasure of dancing with others' wives.

It is said fifteen hundred guests attended the Delhi ball. On hearing of this one is disposed to declare: "Are there so many as fifteen hundred silly men in India in high position?" This means that those who take part in such amusements are silly. Undoubtedly they are. When young men and women attend balls for the purpose of selecting partners for life there is some sense in that step. But when an elderly man, with a white beard, dances with a woman of his age, what is he but a statesman who has lost his senses." Just fancy Mr. Justice—dancing!

Then fancy why these fifteen hundred men and women went to the Ball for? Each had to prepare costly dresses for himself, wife, and, perhaps, daughters; and all considered it a privilege to be there. But why did they—sober intelligent and reasonable men—go there at all? Did they go there to pray to God from Whom they came and to Whom they will return? No! Did they go to pray for the long life of the Emperor whose coronation they were celebrating? No! Did they go to devise means for the better government of the Empire which maintains them? No! Did they go to thank the poor Indians who had provided them with the cost of the amusement? No! Why did they then spend their own money and cause the money of the poor Indians to be spent? They did it to keep themselves engaged for a few hours in the silly occupation of dancing. This is the way that the European ball strikes a native of India

PRINCE HARISINHJI RUPSINHJI.

Colonel H. S. Olcott writes in the "Theosophist"—The heaviest personal affliction that has befallen me for many years past, barring H. P. B.'s case, has been the tragical death of Prince Harisinhji Rupsinhji of Varal, Kathiawar. Since our first meeting which shortly after my arrival in India, he has been to me more like a son than anything else, and he has always looked upon me as his second father. As I have often said, he was the best and most loveable among the Indian Princes whom I have known. Highly intelligent, well-educated, a renowned poet in Gurjerati, a man of strict probity, a devoted husband and father, he was one whom anybody might have been proud to have for a friend. His views about agriculture were enlightened and progressive, and in one of our last consultations he told me about the fruit trees he had planted the improved tillage he had adopted, and his scheme for erecting a bund in a river near him so as to irrigate his lands. The drought and devastating visitations of cholera and other diseases throughout Kathiawar within the past three or four years had caused him great loss, and he had had to incur a heavy debt for the purchase of food and other things to save the lives of his poor tenants, for whose welfare he always had a paternal concern He died at 7 A.M. on the 2nd of the January last in my presence at Benares, where he had come partly as a delegate of his Branch to the Convention and in part to see me after a separation of several years. He arrived there on the 26th December, attended the sessions, and was photographed in the Convention group. On the 30th he was to have left for his home and I for the Delhi Durbar, of which I had an invitation from his nephew, H. H. the Maharajah of Bhaunagar: but the inexorable law of karma decreed that on the night of the 29th, he and his munshi and a servant who slept in the same room with him, should be poisoned by the fumes of burning charcoal which had been lighted by the servant to warm the room in which the three slept. They were discovered early on the morning of the 30th and, although everything possible was done to save them, the munshi died in hospital on the morning of the 31st, the Prince on the morning of the 2nd, after a protracted struggle between his great vitality and the fatal power of the carbon dioxide: the servant, who slept on floor with his face close to the crack of the door, escaped. Thus was removed in his 41st year a man whom neither I nor the Society could well spare, and one who was an honour to his family and his race.

MINING IN THE SHAN STATES.

Representatives of a London Syndicate, consisting of Lord Herschell, Mr. Kinckeid, Mr. Sterne of the London Stock Exchange and others are testing the value of sixteen square miles of a mining concession in the Tawnpeng State in the Northern Shan States, forty miles from the railway line, to Lashio. The Mining Engineer is Mr Freymouth who discovered a cheap process of separating zinc from silver and lead ore. Evidence found that four square miles formerly worked by Chinese mines remains over 4,000 masonry houses, over 700 furnaces, stone sluices; seven stone bridges and chiselled stone have been discovered, The Chinese mined for silver, neglecting lead and zinc. The ore occur plentifully as well as large copper deposits. So far the concession promises to be very valuable. If it proves so, the Syndicate will run a railway to the Lashio line. It is reported that coal can be got at a convenient distance, Chinese labour will be employed. The country is 3200 feet above sea level. The climate is splendid. The mine was discovered three years ago by Mr. Martin of Nagapatam and Mr. Martin's engineers and contractors at Rangoon. He was then a subordinate of the P. W. D. Sarkies Brothers, Rangoon, have secured the concession from the Syndicate formed in London through Mr. Kindersley, of the Burma Electric Company. The Company has started a hundred thousand shares of ten shillings each, Mr. Sterne financing the venture.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Indisputable remedies. In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled in relieving, healing and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy for the cure of liver complaints, which derange all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep pain in the side, &c. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady and stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action.

A WHITE TRIBE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL STORY.

DESCENDANTS OF ENGLISH?

The "Manila Cablenews" of the 11th ultimo, publishes the following circumstantial story:—

There is at the present time no further doubt as to the existence of the now far-famed 'white tribe' living in the interior of the island of Mindoro, and an expedition will be sent into the interior to make a search for the people and obtain all possible data relating to them.

The "Cablenews" story, founded as it was on the statements of several officers whose records are above reproach, called the attention of the authorities to the fact, and it has been decided to send an expedition into the interior. The expedition will leave Pola, Mindoro, in about one week, under command of Lieutenant Allen of the Philippine Scouts. He will take about fifty men and thirty days' rations and will cross through the interior of the island.

This will be the first time that the island has ever been crossed and some interesting details are looked for. Heretofore the troops and expeditions have never gone farther than a few miles into the foothills, and the interior of the island is unknown.

As to the existence of the white tribe there can be no doubt, as all the officers on duty there state that it is a fact and many of them say that they have at times seen members of the tribe at a distance on the outskirts of the towns. Surgeon Suggs, who is on duty in that island and stationed at Mangarin, has made the statement that he saw a girl, who was a member of the tribe, on the outskirts, and describes her as having a pure white skin, blue eyes and flaxen hair. She did not remain in the vicinity long, but disappeared, going into the interior.

LIVE NEAR MOUNT ALCON.

The tribe is supposed to inhabit the region around Mount Alcon in the north central part of Mindoro, near the 13th parallel of latitude. The padre stationed at Mangarin states that he saw one of the men of the tribe near that place some months ago, that he had a pure white skin and light hair. He says the man was about the size of an American, and that from the language he spoke the sounds resembled those of the German language to one who is not acquainted with it, but he states that it may have possibly been English.

Lieutenant Holman of the native Scouts confirms the statement of the padre and says that he saw a man answering the description near the same place and at about the same time. The natives of Pola are firm in their assertions that the tribe exists. They have known it for several generations, but they have never penetrated the interior of the island to ascertain the abode or the strength of the tribe. The inhabitants of Puerta Galera and Mangarin make practically the same statements that the tribe exists and that they are in the interior in the vicinity of Mount Alcon.

The padre of Mangarin also states that he saw a woman near Manga in not long since with flaxen hair, light complexion, that she was taller than the average native woman, and more resembled the American than any people he had ever seen. The inhabitants of Calapan assert that upon several occasions during the past two years and also during previous years that members of the tribe have been seen along the foot hills and at times have ventured into the outskirts of the barrios.

Lieutenant Cheatham during his term of service in that island was a firm believer in their existence, and Inspector Barton, the Senior Inspector of the Constabulary in that island, states that he has proof positive that the white tribe exists.

FROM ENGLISH PENAL COLONY.

According to the best information that can be obtained at the present time they never come into the towns but are seen on the outskirts, and it is also asserted that they have never intermarried with the aborigines, and seem to have their own women and apparently have their own institutions, religious, civil and otherwise. Those who have had the opportunity of seeing members of the tribe even at some distance claim that they are very intelligent looking, and it is fully believed that they are the descendants of either the Germans or English the latter being the most plausible theory, that the English established penal colonies on the island in the eighteenth century, and that when they withdrew from the islands the members of the colony had made good their escape and travelled inland and were not to be found when they desired to remove them.

EXPEDITION LEAVES SOON.

The expedition that will cross the island will leave in about a week or ten days. It will take thirty days' rations, and as Mount Alcon can be seen for many miles, Alcon will be the objective point from the start. That country will be thoroughly gone over in hopes of finding the settlement and getting whatever information can be gathered. No one seems to know what language these people speak, and natives who have seen them in years past state that they do not speak the native dialects, so that interpreters will not figure in the expedition to any great extent.

PLOT AGAINST THE NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

On the evening of the 8th January last when the Prime Minister of Nepal had left for Delhi, one Hastgir, a Nepali, went to the City Inspector of Police and gave himself out as an employe of the Nepal Government, whose duty for some years past had been to watch the movements of the Nepal refugees at Benares. He said that he had been mixing freely with the respectable Nepalese of that city, amongst whom were the sons of the late General Runbir Jang a son of the late Jang Bahadur of Nepal, and had long since been in their confidence. The report was to the effect that Narendra Bikram, a son of the late Ranajin Jang with three others, viz., Subadar Ranbir, Fateh Bahadur and Homnath, had been hatching a conspiracy for the assassination of Maharana Chandra Shamshere, the present Prime Minister of Nepal, on his way back to his territories, and that it had been arranged that the diabolical act would be perpetrated at a place named Rockial. He further added that the conspirators had, with the above view, enlisted in their service some ruffians from Gorakhpore and provided them with arms and were on the look out for more men.

Acting upon the information given by Hastgir, the City Inspector went to a house at Laltagha, where, according to the report of the informer, the recruits above referred to had been putting up. There he found eight persons, headed by one Padam Singh, and a couple of wooden cases, which the informer described as containing arms. On being quesitoned, they said they had been brought from Gorakhpore by Subadar Runbir and Fateh Bahadur for service in Panna, where Narendra Bikram had lately been married, but they could not say what service they would be required to perform.

CHESTS OF ARMS DISCOVERED.

When questioned as to the contents of the cases, they denied all knowledge. Thereupon the City Inspector put them in charge of the police, and hied to the Pande Howli, where it was reported that the chief conspirators were staying. There he found all the four gentlemen named above, and had them arrested. They denied all knowledge of the chests in question, which were, therefore, ordered to be forced open. One double-barrelled and two single-barrelled old rusty guns as good as worthless, and a few "kukries" (Nepali swords) were found in the cases.

The alleged four chief conspirators were afterwards enlarged on bail, but were re-arrested on the 18th January last. No specific charge has yet been declared against any of them, and applications for bail have not been heeded to. The District Magistrate has in a way given the vakil for the accused to understand that the case depends entirely on the sweet will of the Government, and that he has not yet had any definite instructions as to how to proceed in the matter.

The police, it is further stated, are keeping an eye on the movements of every Nepali of some position at Benares, and are trying their best to gather information in the best way they can.

STATESMAN AS PICKPOCKET.

It is anticipated in Constantinople that the appointment of Ferid Pasha to be Grand Vizier will bring about the downfall of the Sultan's secretary and favourite, Izzet Bey, as the new Grand Vizier and Izzet Bey are bitter enemies. Their hostility to one another dates from the time when both were members of a club where gambling for high stakes was freely indulged in by prominent men in Constantinople.

One night Ferid Pasha found that bank notes worth £250 had been taken from his overcoat pocket, and forthwith he accused Izzet Bey of taking them. Izzet Bey denied having committed the theft at first, but on being requested to submit to a search through his pockets he admitted that he had taken the notes but declared that he had picked Ferid Pasha's pocket not to steal money but to seize compromising political letters.

In the interest of the club the scandal was hushed up at the time, but some months later at a sitting of the State Council, an argument between Ferid Pasha and Izzet Bey developed into a violent scene in the course of which Ferid Pasha denounced his opponent as a pickpocket. The story at once became known all over Constantinople and the nickname of "pick-pocket" has stuck to Izzet Bey ever since.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Still more attractions are promised in connection with Harmston's Circus. To-night there will be an amateur trick cycling contest in which six local cyclists will compete. There is likely to prove exceedingly entertaining. Mr. Valdar will adjudicate, and will present the winner with a handsome trophy. In Calcutta these competitions were immensely successful, and proved a great attraction On Monday the performance will gain added interest by the presentation of trophies to the winning jockey and the trainer of the winning horse in the Great Western Handicap to be run at Mahaluxmi to-morrow. Other interesting events are also promised, and it appears extremely probable that the circus will increase in attraction during the remainder of its stay in the city. It is very likely that a boxing contest will be promoted, and the fact that there are in Bombay some skilful exponents of the pugelistic art will ensure a good display. The matinee to-morrow should not be forgotten. The children are always certain of a delightful time at these afternoon performances.

BENGALI LADIES' COIFFURES.

A HINT TO MEMSAHEBS.

I read in the papers that at the Centenary Ball some fair ladies dressed their hair in a vague kind of way without any distinctive appearance. It afflicts one to think that at so brilliant a throng ladies should have been conspicuous by insufficient hair-dressing. His Excellency, our illustrious Viceroy, favours orientalism, and it is now the order of the day—in durbars, processions, exhibitions and all that. I, therefore, beg to state that if Memsahebs, dress their hair in the Bengali fashion they would look more smart at the ball, the theatre, the ticca-gharry, the tram-car, and on the foot-path.

Hair-dressing among Bengali ladies is extremely exquisite, and how many hearts do they not lash into madness or dash to pieces! The undoubted superior skill of the Bengali lady's-maids keeps our attention on a perpetual "qui vive," and if they are once employed by the "Memsahebs," British lady's-maids will die of pure inanition one after the other. In India it is no loose sort of work as in Europe, but a fine art of the highest order, combining in itself the delicate touch of the painter, the exquisite modelling of the sculptor, and the sublime eloquence of the poet. Hindu Rajas of old made hair-dressing a masterly art, and many dressed their Ranis' hair with their own hands, the fact being mentioned in the "Reghuvansam." Since then hair-dressing has been conducted on a gigantic scale by Bengali ladies, and I once saw a "Manual of Hair-Dressing in Bengali by Miss Praneshwari Bhattacharji.

There are innumerable methods. The hair is first combed out and divided off in three portions, which are interwoven together with false hair, if necessary. The pig-tail thus formed is wrapped round with the finest black silk ribbon or gold riband. Then commences the tug-of-war: the lady's-maid pulling at it with her main and might, and the fair one groaning under the operation. When the blessed thing is stretched to its entire length, it is formed into a majestic knot called the "khoppa," and it is of so complicated a character that the most astute politician could not tell where the pig-tail commences or where it ends! Upon the "khoppa" are stuck roses, golden butterflies, pearl, grasshoppers, platinum cockroaches, and the whole concern is perfumed with attar of "khus-khus," causing the husband to forget the cherry lips and bestow a lavish amount of kisses on the khoppa! The lady occasionally sticks the hair-pins with the points upward, as she knows her lover will impress his lips on the khoppa at the time of a stolen kiss. The lover's lips are thus lacerated and he remains satisfied in feeling the khoppa with his hand in a sentimental manner, or contemplating it silently as a jackal does a crab! Khoppas are named "The ace of hearts," "Passed B. A. Khoppa," "Napoleon khoppa," "Gonj khoppa," etc., which last is worn only by the vulgar herd of womankind. The lady who wears a gorgeous khoppa lies on her face all the night long, lest the precious reptile should be uncoiled. A good khoppa is styled "Bhatar bhulano khoppa" (the enslaver of the husband). On the illumination night many Bengali ladies wore little flags on their "khoppas." One of them put a little gold candlestick on her "khoppa" and lighted a perfumed candlette to celebrate His Majesty's Coronation! On asking a girl of fourteen that night what the name of her "khoppa" was, I heard her murmur the magic words "Cu-Cu-Cu-Curzon Khoppa?" Others named their "khoppas" "H. H. the Nizam," "The Duke of Connaught," "Edward the Seventh," "Kitchener Khoppa," and so on. Surely "Memsahebs" should rub the face of humiliation before the transcendental majesty of a Bengali lady's "khoppa!"

Bengali girls say "the bigger the "khopp." the greater the love from the husband." I know a dear fat lady lower down in Bengal who, to enslave her husband, chains a pet cuckoo to her khoppa, the lady-killer singing all the while on its happy perch. We Indians always appreciate British commodities, and if this delicate Indian manufacture is henceforth patronised by the Memsahebs to commemorate the Coronation, the Indian economic problem will be readily solved, and Messrs. Dutt, Digby and Company will pour oil on the troubled waters of controversy. I agree however that moustaches were best got rid of on the part of the gentlemen at the Ball and make bold to prophesy that at the zenith of civilisation the head will be considered a regular microbe-land; and even ladies will wear their hair in the porcupine or blacking-brush style, that is, as short as we gentlemen wear it now; and long hair will only belong to the bison, the yalk and the Theosophist.

S. S. BOSE.

DACOITS CAPTURED AT KARJAT.

A LONG HUNTED GANG.

The special police force told off to effect the capture of the Ambagaon dacoits have just been able to bring their labours to a successful conclusion by taking prisoners the leader of the gang and four of his companions who have been brought down to Poona for trial. The story of the origin of this particular gang is a strange one. Daji Vithoo Sinde, the leader of the gang, is said to have been the patel or headman of a village in the Ambagaon Taluka of the Poona District, and was at one time a man on whom the District Superintendent of Police it is said always relied. Some fifteen months or so ago Daji shot a tiger in the neighbourhood of his village and the native Police Inspector at Ambegaon getting to hear of the affair sent for Daji and demanded his gun license and the tiger pelt. Daji, it seems, denied having shot the tiger, but said that he had killed it with a spear. On examining the skin of the dead animal, however, it was seen that the brute had been shot and not speared and the police again demanded Daji's gun.

They kept the man in confinement for a day or two, it is asserted, until at last he agreed to give up the weapon. As his village was some distance away from Ambagaon Daji asked that a policeman might be sent with him to whom he would deliver the gun. The policeman who accompanied the patel, it seems, had put upon him certain indignities while in custody which the patel determined to avenge. On reaching his own village, therefore, he related what had been done to him to others of his friends who thereupon beat the policeman to death. A few days later, finding that the policeman did not return, inquiries were set on foot with the result that the truth leaked out. The police then tried to capture Daji, but he fired on them, wounding another policeman, after which he escaped with several companions to the hills.

He remained at large for over a year, committing dacoities and otherwise making himself a terror to to the district. Government were at length induced to offer a reward of Rs 1,000 for his capture and deputed a special party of fifty armed district police to hunt him and his gang down. The dacoit, for he had now become such, defied capture for more than a year, keeping well to the hills and never giving the police a chance. He appears to have been well supplied with information, but so desperate had he become that no one would attempt to capture him.

His arrest is said to have been effected by a ruse which led him to change his quarters and so gave the police a chance of taking him. Finding himself hard pressed, he wished to move to other parts but had not the money to get away by rail. This information being conveyed to the officer in charge of the police operations the latter promptly found means of supplying the dacoits' wants, Supplied with funds the gang then resolved to take train, but on venturing down from the hills five of them were arrested on the railway station at Karjat.

They were brought down to Poona and were taken to the Jail, where they are now awaiting their trial. The names of the men are Daji Vithu Sinde, leader of the gang, a man of about 35 years of age, Mutha Talpa, Rama Yessu, Rupa Amrita, and Motia Yemaji. Their capture removes a dangerous gang from the outskirts of the Poona District.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 12.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C A Kincaid I C S Political Agent second grade is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days combined with furlough for ten months and seven days from the 20th April 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Karsandas Jesingbhai Desai acting second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge, Godhra, passed on the 3rd Feb 1903 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr C A B Beatty Supt of Police S M Railway is granted privilege for thirty days from the 10th Feb 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patel M A, LL B to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay during the absence of Mr C W Chitty B A (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D Davies Dist Supt of Police Dharwar to hold charge temporarily of the duties of Supt of Police S M Railway in addition to his own vice Mr C A B Beaty proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

Mr F C O Beaman I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days to be followed by furlough for seven months and eleven days from the 1st May 1903.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint in modification of previous orders Mr W O Alcock B A Oxon I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Priestley to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Nasik Dist pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Sholapur with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, Sec 407.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 435 of the Code to empower Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar Sub-divisional Magistrate in the district of Sholapur to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C P R Young B A (Oxon) Barrister-at-Law to act as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay vice Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patel M A, LL B or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P W Monie I C S on relief by Mr G W Hatch I C S to be Asst Collr Belgaum.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse Huzur Depy Collr Nasik is allowed privilege leave for seventeen days in combination with leave on medical certificate for five months and thirteen days.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev Jos George S J to be a Member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Rev T Peters.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Cecil L Burns to be a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr M McMillan B A Oxon resigned.

Mr Jasper Brett appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Vice-Principal, Sir J J School of Art Bombay assumed charge of his appointment on the 26th Dec 1901 after office hours.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut F G Arnold is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st Feb 1903.

Liut Col A W F Street D S O, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commissioner Central Registration Dist has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India and extenson of extraordinary leave without day for five days.

Lieut-Col A W F Street D S O, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commissioner Central Registration Dist has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Capt C H S Lincoln, M R C S, L R C P, I M S, was placed on general duty from the 1st Nov 1902 to the 12th Dec 1902 both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr J C Gloster I C S, promoted:—Mr P R Cadell I C S, to be First Assist; and Mr A H A Simcox to be Second Assistant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G H Anderson I C S, to be a Second Assistant with effect from the 3rd Feb 1903 and to suspened his lien on his British appointment with effect from the same date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Pending the return from tour of Mr F Wright Ex Eng Fuleli Canals Mr Divanichal Rochiram Advani Sub-Eng 3rd grade is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Ex Eng Central Hyderabad Canals vice Capt F M Westropp R E, Ex Eng 2nd grade selected for Chatham Course, vide Govt Notification No E-207 dated 27th Jan 1903.

Messrs V M Griffiths and A X Moraes Asst Engrs 3rd grade; passed on the 15th Jan 1903 the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Dept Code Vol I Chap II paragraphs 159 to 171.

Mr Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvalla C I E, B A, I C E, Ex Eng 1st grade is appointed to act as Sup Eng Northern Division during the absence of Mr W H White Suptdg Eng on leave or until further orders vide Govt Notification No 3 dated 4th Feb 1903.

HIGH COURT.—February 13.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty.

1210-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaboo and another vs Amerchand M and others—Munsookla J and H.

1241-02—Diksit and D—Dohlasaji Hakimchand and others Bai Marinbai widow—M R Vakil.

For final decree on Comrs. Report.

1230-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum and others vs Zaheeraj Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1261—Tayebji D and Co—Walubhdas Jairam and another vs Naranjee Purmanand and others—Matoobhoy J and M.

1252-01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Lukshminarayan and others vs Ramji Heerji—Matoobhoy J and M.

1215-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kaikobad Cursetjee Powala vs Soralji Pestonji Daroowalla—Bicknell M and M.

1234-00—Bhaisanker K and G—Vulubhdas Sewjee & another vs Ludha Premji and others—Madhawji V.

1237—Bhaishanker K and G—Kumarasuram S Daraswami Iyer vs Pestonji Jamasji Pasha and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1238-01—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Reginald Murray—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lillathar Dhalloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

332-02—Crawford B and Co—Owen and Okell vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Little and Co (settled).

383-02—Crawford B and Co—L A Blascheck and others vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Little and Co (settled).

Long Causes.

330-02—Jamshedjee and R—Damoder Ramchander Bapat vs Bai Jankibai widow—K B Mehta.—Part heard.

287-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—Jamsetjee and R.

415-95—Payne G S and M—Jacob Hajee Ebrahim Coban and others vs The Tokio Marine Ins Co Ld—Smitham B and N. Not to be called on till 10th instant.

397-02—Smithem B and N—Ramchunder Waman and other vs Wasudeo Wamon and vs Manibhookhbas J and N (For Postponement).

338-02—Mansookhlal J and H—Parwatibai widow vs Moreshwar Sudam and on (Ispenson).

401-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdoola Ismail vs Lukmidas Nathudas and others Bhaisanker R and G.

862-01—Mulla and M Walji Mathoordas Eduljee Comers and others Pestonji R and K.

514-01—Captain and V—Narsey Kessowjee vs Bhowanje Dharamsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and S and M.

392-02—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdulla Dharamsey vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Thakurdas and Co

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joomas Narani and others.

417-02—Soratjee and J—Chaturbhuj Khimjee vs Devidas Morarjee and another—Daphtary and F and R N Motabhoy.

420-02—Payne G S and M—The Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik vs Cursondas Mowjee—Pestonjee R and R.

424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

34-03—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Bejonji Sonee vs Gordhan Gopal and others.

73-01—Framjee and D—Noorbibi and another vs Abdool M Aly Hoosein and others—Moolla and M and Framjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and another vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Testamentry Suit.

30-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Maneckbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

388-02—Payne G S and M Abdoola Yoodab Abbs 2 ors vs Boy Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Wagbjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

The Rev. John Hornabrook, secretary of the Wesleyan General Chapel Committee, has issued his report for the past year. This shows that during the twelve months £625,234 have been sanctioned as expenditure upon new enterprises. These include 119 new chapels at an estimated cost of £403,179, and 175 cases of enlargements at an outlay of £155,200. The additional accommodation ensured by the new chapels and enlargements is 24,000 seats. The total number of sittings now provided by the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 8,287, chapels or preaching stations is 2,187,505. To provide for the enterprises approved by the Committee £430,527 is to be raised voluntarily but this amount will be reduced from grants obtainable from the Twentieth Century Fund.

M. A. P. I. N. THE BOUDOIR.

HAIR-DRESSING (writes a "Society Butterfly") holds an important position in the science of dress. But its supreme significance has only been recognised during the last few years. A decade ago, our hair was more or less allowed to take care of itself; it was seldom waved, little or nothing was done to improve its growth or condition, and only the smartest women employed a hairdresser as a matter of course. Now the case is altered; everyone manages to be "bien coiffee," from the woman in a Royal carriage to the woman in a Putney omnibus—one and all, every Jill of us, contrives to have a prettily-dressed head and smooth and carefully-tended hair. Lady Warwick and her sisters, Lady Algernon Lennox and Lady Westmoreland, acted as pioneers in the art of perfect hairdressing, and they were ably seconded by Lady de Grey and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester. Lady Warwick was, I believe, the first Society leader to introduce the now accepted custom of engaging a London hairdresser to come down to a country house and stay a week to "coiffer" the guests, at a big house-party.

Several well-known women are wise enough to be faithful to the one style of "coiffure" that beats suits their features and general appearance. Queen Alexandra always retains the high, closely-curled fringe that so admirably becomes her. Lady Spencer wears the light fringe and coronet of plaits that she adopted many long years ago. Lady Curzon of Kedleston always has her dark hair parted in the middle, arranged in smooth, classic waves on each side of her lovely face; Lady Granby, Lady Lytton, and Mrs. Harry Cust, dress their hair in the picturesque fashion which has now become the property of the "Souls." Lady de Vesci adopts the rustic mode, and fastens her wealth of dusky hair in a gipsy knot at the back of her head. Mrs. George West, keeps to the same style as prevailed when she made her first appearance as the newly-married Lady Randolph Churchill. Her ebony locks are dressed rather flat and drawn down to shade her forehead and eyes. In the evening she often wears a pearl, or some pendant gem, hanging low in the centre of her forehead.

Several smart women recently made an attempt to revive the long curls hanging on the shoulders, which date from the days when Queen Alexandra—then "the Sea-King's daughter"—made her state entry into London. Lady Warwick, Lady Essex, and Lady Dudley adopted this mode, and appeared at the Coronation with long curls nestling on their necks. But even the beauty of these ladies has not sufficed to launch a "coiffure" of the sentimental sixties.

The secret of successful hairdressing is to make it accord with features, height, and style—in fact, with the whole personality. Also, it should disguise defects. Fringes are, for the moment, out of favour; but a fringe must be worn in the case of an over high, receding, or ill-shapen forehead. Fair hair, by the way, "fringes" more easily than dark hair; a thick, black fringe being apt to overweight a small-featured, and, perhaps, colourless face.

If a head is too flat on the top, the hair can be waved and turned back over a rounded cushion. If a face is too narrow the hair should be kept low and well puffed out at the sides—a style that happens to be now in fashion. If the ears are too large or too prominent, the offending members can be hidden by means of softly waved loops of hair—a charming mode introduced by Cleo de Merode, a famous French dancer.

Should a woman's head be perfect in shape, she will be wise to disregard current fashions, and display a charm which is exceedingly rare. The classic style, as seen in Grecian statues, would admirably suit this favoured mortal; but it demands a perfect profile, faultless outlines, and a neck that is full, white, and rounded. Mrs. Langtry is one of the few modern women who have adopted it with signal success.

The King and Queen are now at Windsor Castle. Hunt balls and county balls follow in quick succession. Salmon-fishing has commenced in Scotland. The Clerk of the Weather has given us one of his periodical "cold snaps."

Lord and Lady Baring have left London for Cape Martin. Lady Baring was Miss Florence Anita Eyre Coote, and her first husband was the late Sir Robert Abercromby of Forglen. In 1899, she became the wife of Lord Baring, eldest son and heir to the aged Lord Northbrook, this being one of the rather rare marriages between a widow and widower. Lady Baring is a very pretty woman, tall and slender, with a wonderful wealth of bright golden hair—the "real thing" "bien entendu," and not red nor even the so-called auburn. Most modern women announce themselves as either athletic or literary, but this lady contents herself with having a cultured mind, a fondness for music, and a very attractive personality. One of her chief interests in life is the care and guardianship of her young son by her first marriage—Sir George Abercromby, a boy of nearly seventeen, eighth baronet, chief of his clan, and now a scholar at Eton. Lady Baring is held in high esteem by her venerable father-in-law, and often helps him to entertain guests at his beautiful country place, Stratton, near Micheldever. Lord Baring has been a soldier, is a Liberal in politics, and a good all-round sportsman.

Students of social life have much to say on the subject of widows. A well-known Society man declared that widows rule London, and there is some truth in his pronouncement. A widow's position is a commanding one, for she holds the privileges of marriage while retaining the fair freedom of unattached womanhood. And Sam Weller's advice is out of date, as the modern widow seems safe to make a brilliant second alliance. For example, the reigning Duchess of Beaufort was, first, Miss Harford and then Baroness Carlo de Tuyll. Lady Winchester, the "premiere" Marchioness, was also a widow—Mrs. Samuel Garnett. Lady Verulam was Mrs. Mackintosh; Lady Ravensworth was Mrs. Baker-Cresswell; Lady Scarbrough was the beautiful Mrs. Robert Ashton; Cora Lady Strafford was the rich Mrs. Colgate of New York; and Lady Currie—until recently Ambassadress at Rome—was Mrs. Singleton. "Excelsior" is the motto of the modern "relict"!

At the present moment the London world has an imposing roll-call of rich and handsome widows. Of these may be mentioned, Consuelo Duchess of Manchester; Lady Naylor-Leyland, Mrs Beer, Mrs. Ogden Goelet—who is often in England; the recent very wealthy widows, Mrs. McCalmont and Mrs. Panmure Gordon, Mrs. Mackay, the "Silver Queen," and last, but not least, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, who has already worn "weeds" on three occasions!

Lady Marjorie Greville has arrived with her mother Lady Warwick for a short stay at their new house in Park Street, Grosvenor Square. This young lady, who is only eighteen, takes rank as one of our youngest and prettiest "debutantes." She was born in 1884, and is only daughter to one of the most beautiful and talented women in England. Of late it has been the fashion for mothers and daughters to be totally unlike one another. Lady Juliet Lowther does not resemble Lady de Grey; Miss Baba Brougham bears little likeness to Lady Brougham; Miss Diana Sturt seems built on different lines to Lady Feodore Sturt; and certainly Lady Marjorie Greville by no means reminds one of Lady Warwick. She is small and "piquante," with dark brown eyes and masses of soft brown hair. Her complexion is good, but her colouring is less blonde than brunette.

Lady Marjorie has been educated on modern methods: she spent several terms at the Warwick High School for Girls, where she shared the studies and amusements of the Warwick and Leamington tradesmen's daughters, who, of course, formed the majority of the pupils in the school. Her education was, however, completed in Paris; and she is now a bright, clever little lady, with a thorough knowledge of the French, German, and Italian languages. Lady Warwick's charitable enterprises are world-renowned; and the young daughter of the house has been trained to act as her mother's understudy in public duties and works of philanthropy. By the way, the name of Marjorie has become almost as popular as that of Muriel for young beautiful and attractive women. Besides Lady Marjorie Greville, there are many others who bear this name—Lady Marjorie Manners, daughter of Lady Granby; Lady Marjorie Gordons, daughter of Lady Aberdeen; Lady Marjorie Erskine, daughter of Lady Buchan; Miss Marjorie Coke, daughter of Lady Coke; and a popular young married woman, Lady Marjorie Wilson, a daughter of Lady Carrington.

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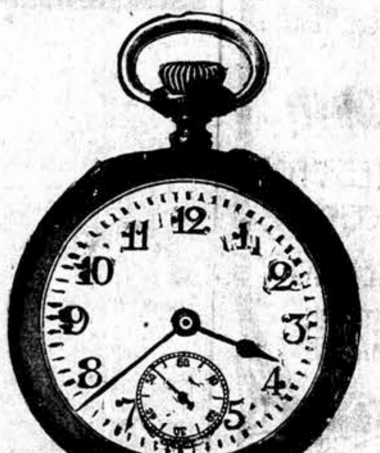

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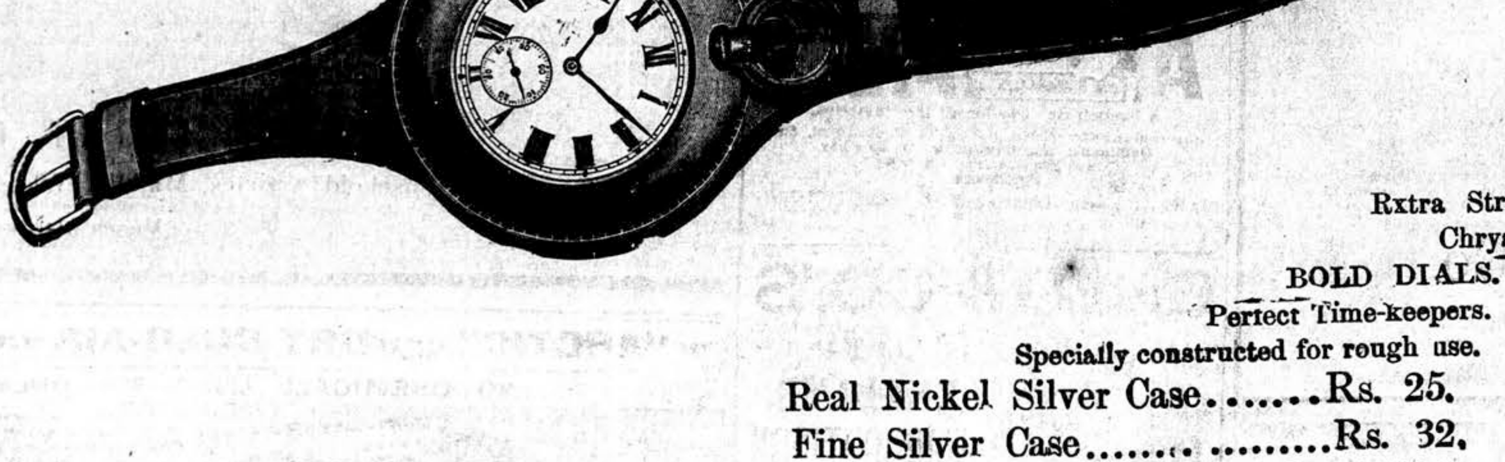

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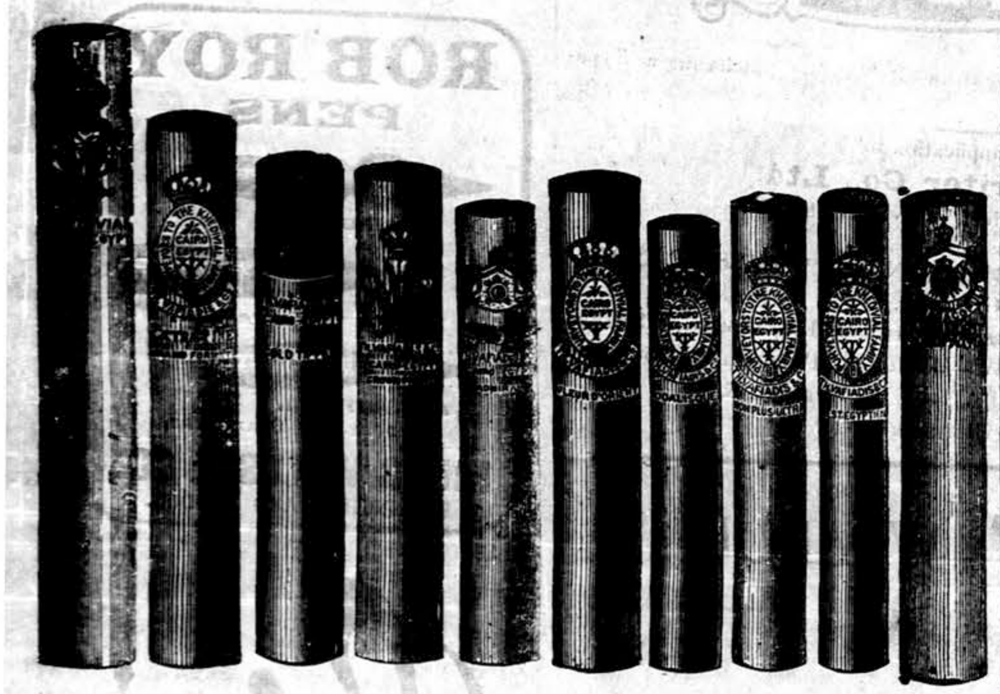

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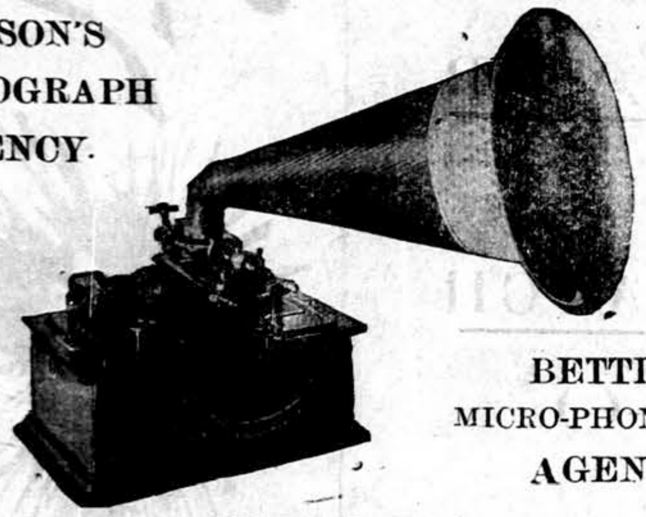

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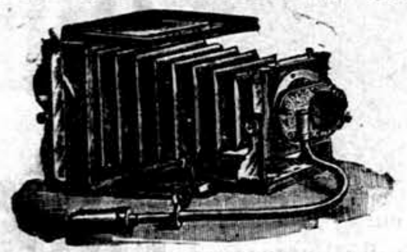

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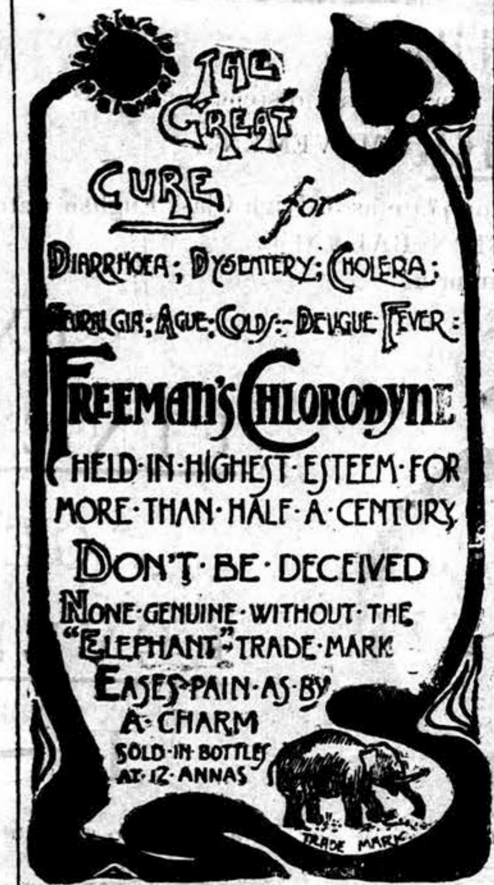

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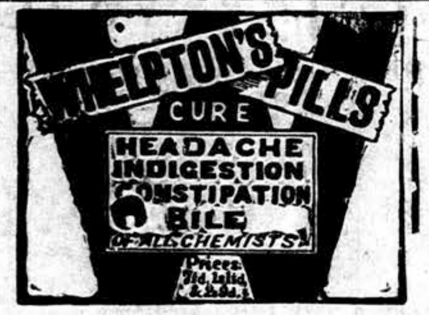

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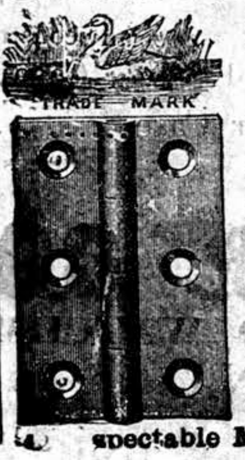

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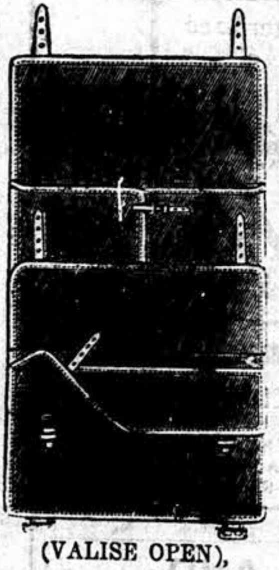

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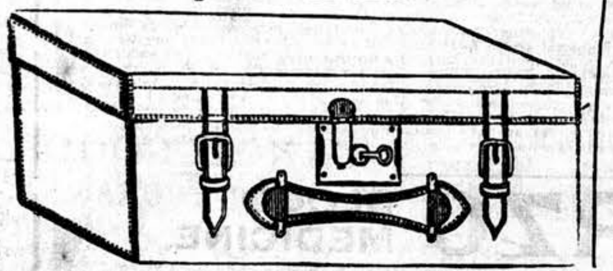

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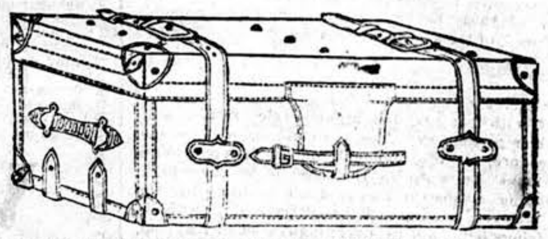

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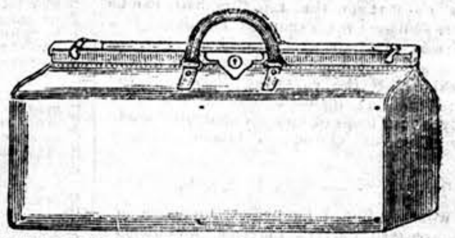

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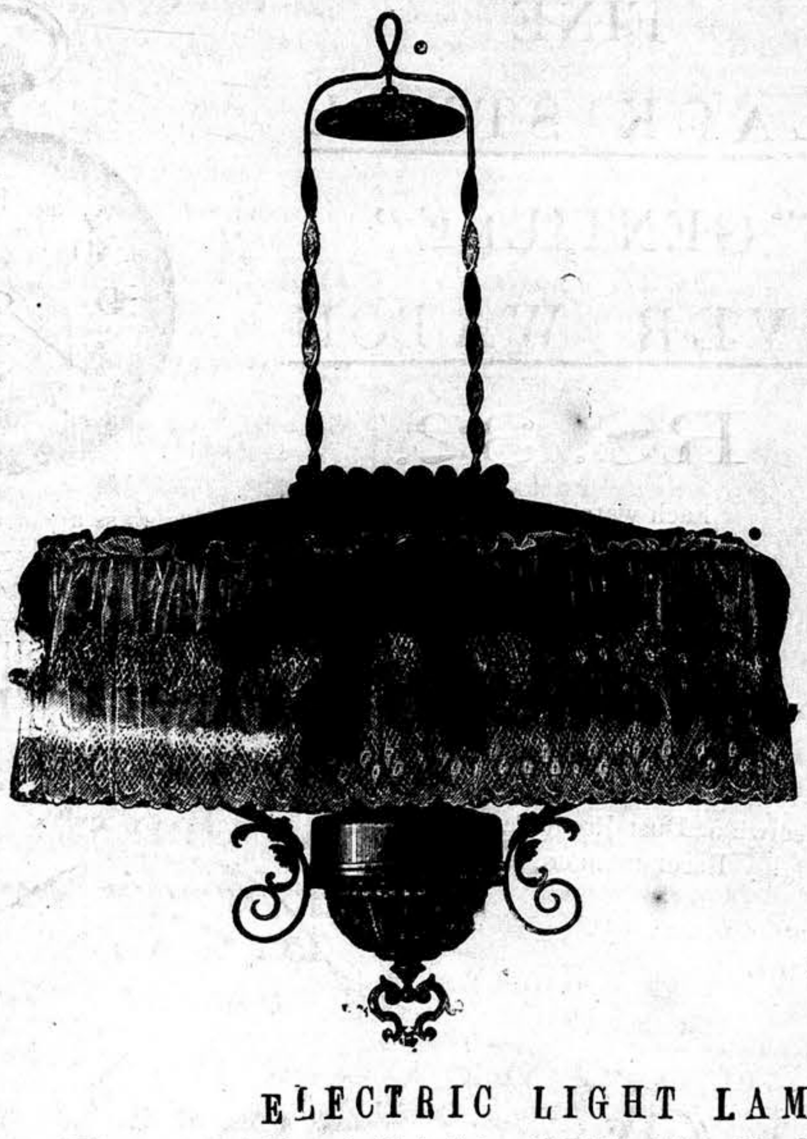

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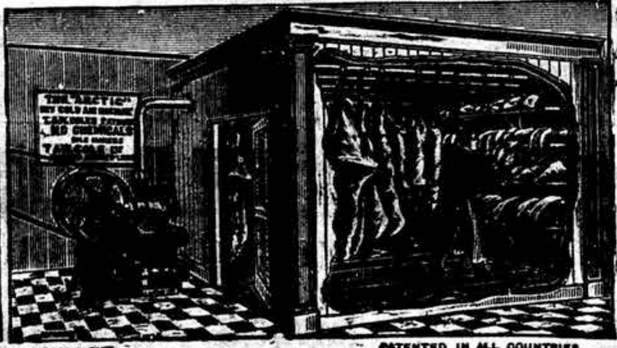

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